

Herald Tribune

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WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
Oct. 23 (11-12): Partly cloudy, Temp. 55-64 (13-12).
Oct. 24 (12-13): Partly cloudy, Temp. 55-64 (13-12).
Oct. 25 (13-14): Partly cloudy, Temp. 55-64 (13-12).
Oct. 26 (14-15): Partly cloudy, Temp. 55-64 (13-12).
Oct. 27 (15-16): Partly cloudy, Temp. 55-64 (13-12).
Oct. 28 (16-17): Partly cloudy, Temp. 55-64 (13-12).
Oct. 29 (17-18): Partly cloudy, Temp. 55-64 (13-12).
Oct. 30 (18-19): Partly cloudy, Temp. 55-64 (13-12).
Oct. 31 (19-20): Partly cloudy, Temp. 55-64 (13-12).

Austria 5 S. Lebanon 99 P.
Belgium 12 S. Luxembourg 12 L.F.
Denmark 22 S. Morocco 120 P.
Eire (Ire.) 11 P. Netherlands 120 P.
Finland 140 P.M. Norway 225 N.K.
France 140 P.M. Portugal 8 Esc.
Germany 1 D. Spain 18 Esc.
Great Britain 10 P. Sweden 175 S.K.
Greece 10 P. Switzerland 120 S.F.
India 10 P. Turkey 115
Iran 25 R.H. U.S. Military 92.20
Israel 100 L.R. Yugoslavia 4 D.

7,923

PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1972

Established 1887

Top IRA en Held, Army Says

Offs Said to Be rting to Pay

FAST, Oct. 23.—Five high-ranking IRA Provisional officers reported to have been arrested by British troops today. The same time in London, troops reported that they arrested 70 IRA suspects and suspected members of the Provisional IRA. The arrests were made during the past week. The men were held on weapons charges.

The army said that the arrested officers, both Catholics and Protestants, were beginning to off.

An army spokesman in Belfast only confirm today that men were arrested in the Lodge Road district. But military sources said that men who were arrested after off were "company officer."

sources said that the arrested officers were in a gun battle following the IRA and the Army last night.

Enough Volunteers

Close to the IRA admit they have lost men in the two weeks, but insist that have more than enough men being trained to take place.

army source said a warning by the IRA last week that they would be executed was at desperate effort to turn tide.

12-year-old boy was shot today by a bullet that came through the window of his apartment in the Roman Catholic district of London.

British security authorities said none of their forces were in the killing. The boy's father brought the toll of fatalities in Northern Ireland's three of violence to 417.

Shot by Sniper

Only other casualty in a full in the strike was the minding by a sniper of a soldier who was shot in the shoulder on entry duty in Stewarts Road. His condition was said to be serious.

Today a 14-man squad guerrillas, who identified themselves as members of the Provisional IRA, raided a British military base in London near Belfast made off with more than 100 automatic rifles and submachine guns, and 1,300 rounds of ammunition.

The army immediately set up a unit and soon recovered of the weapons and all of ammunition. It was found on a golf course at Portlough, a predominantly Protestant industrial area of Belfast.

where, in Belfast, a British patrol in the Catholic New Road area spotted a gun-moving into firing position, my spokesman said. The gun, which had been spotted, was a 7-year-old standing nearby, kneeling him and pumped four at the dodging soldiers, who not return the fire.

in the gunned backed into the alleyway and run off, the child screaming and not hurt, the spokesman said.

A patrol suffered no casualties.



DELICATE NEGOTIATIONS—Turkish Ambassador to Bulgaria Nihat Dinc (right) listening to a hijacker state his terms in Sofia yesterday. The men surrendered last night.

Turkish Hijackers Give Up, Release Passengers in Sofia

SOFA, Oct. 23 (UPI)—Four Turkish hijackers surrendered today, ending a two-day ordeal for the planeload of hostages they had threatened to blow up with the aircraft, BTA, the official Bulgarian news agency, reported.

The four gave themselves up after holding the passengers and crew of a Turkish Airlines Boeing-707 at gunpoint since yesterday morning.

The four men surrendered to Bulgarian authorities, BTA said, and were brought before journalists. The 52 passengers and crewmen on the aircraft were released unharmed.

Earlier tonight, doctors were allowed aboard the airliner and later reported that several of the passengers were suffering nervous effects from their ordeal but were otherwise well.

The hijackers, all university students, told officials in Sofia that their aim was to "tear down the Turkish regime and set up a Marxist-Leninist system."

Officials here said they would be granted political asylum in Bulgaria.

BTA said, "All the necessary measures have been taken to ensure the safe and rapid return of the passengers, crew and plane to Turkey."

The surrender came after lengthy negotiations between the hijackers and Bulgarian officials.

"The government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria made every effort and succeeded in preventing the tragic consequences of any possible acts of the armed persons who hijacked the plane," BTA said.

The hijackers had twice set deadlines for the Turkish government to meet their demands. They had threatened to blow up the plane and everyone aboard should Turkey reject them.

The deadline passed without incident after the Turkish government announced that it would not negotiate with the four men.

The hijackers commandeered the Turkish Airlines Boeing-707 early yesterday morning on a flight from Istanbul to Ankara. It landed in Sofia at 6:20 a.m. with a total of 71 passengers—including the hijackers—and nine crewmembers on board.

The hijackers demanded freedom for 13 political prisoners in Turkey and major social reforms there.

BTA said that Turkey told the Bulgarians that the security of the passengers and crew was in the hands of Bulgaria.

Premier Stanko Todorov, in a message to Turkish President Fahir Melen, said, "Instead of your government giving the necessary cooperation in this tragic case, it is making an absurd attempt to shift the responsibility to the government of Bulgaria."

Nov. 22 in Helsinki

NATO Allies Agree to Open Security Talks With Russia

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Oct. 23 (UPI)—The NATO allies announced today that they have agreed to begin talks with the Soviet Union in Helsinki next month that could lead to an East-West security détente. Sources said the talks would begin on Nov. 22.

This means that the United States will now formally reply to the letter given to Henry A. Kissinger, the President's special adviser, when he visited Moscow last month, suggesting security conference preliminary talks should start soon. It also accepts that there should be a meeting of foreign ministers representing the West and the Soviet bloc next June to discuss security matters.

Underwater Rock Music to Scare the Fish

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 23 (AP)—The Pennsylvania Electric Co. says it is going to attempt to scare gizzard shad from waters near its facilities by broadcasting rock music on underwater loudspeakers.

The utility says the fish die from a lack of oxygen when they are drawn by heated water from the firm's water discharge pipes in Lake Erie.

The utility company says it's using rock and other contemporary music because scientists have advised that fish can become accustomed to less jarring music.

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Thieu Tells Provincial Aides To Prepare for a Cease-Fire

Hanoi Aide Sees Problem 'Not Settled'

From Wire Dispatches

PARIS, Oct. 23.—A North Vietnamese spokesman declared today that "the Vietnam problem is still not settled, the war happens to be prolonged and intensified."

The Hanoi official said, "In these circumstances, world opinion cannot help asking the following question: Does the Nixon administration really want serious negotiations or does it still engage in maneuvers aimed at deceiving public opinion?"

Nguyen Thanh Le, spokesman for the North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris peace talks, added that "if the negotiations do not achieve results, if the war in Vietnam still goes on, the Nixon administration must bear the entire responsibility."

Mr. Le issued the statement, he said, in response to newsmen's queries concerning the Vietnam negotiations.

The statement also said: "At the present time, all conditions are combined for a rapid settlement of the Vietnam problem. For our part, our position is correct, logical and reasonable. We have shown proof of maximum good will."

Laotian Premier Prince Souvanna Phouma said here today he expects a cease-fire in Indochina to be announced before the end of the month, but that peace itself will come only later.

Prince Souvanna, who arrived in Paris over the weekend and will go to Washington Wednesday, cautioned that peace will take longer to work out than an armistice because of the varying conditions in Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam.

He said he did not expect the North Vietnamese to stop using the Ho Chi Minh Trail cutting across eastern Laos until there is final peace both in Vietnam and Cambodia.

"Hanoi needs the trail to support its troops in Cambodia," he said. "If Cambodia is not independent, the trail will be a source of friction between the United States and its NATO partners, and the evident understanding reached between President Nixon and the Soviet party leader, Leonid Brezhnev, on crucial policy matters, had boosted the fears of many European countries that a U.S.-Soviet deal would be reached."

He said he did not believe there would be a great-power guarantee of the cease-fire agreement. "No guarantee is possible unless it is a moral one."

True Call Imminent

BANGKOK, Oct. 23 (AP)—The U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, William Sullivan, told Thai military leaders during a brief visit to Bangkok Friday that a cease-fire in Indochina was imminent, a U.S. spokesman said today.

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South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu.

U.S. Reports 3 MiGs Downed; Clashes Go On in S. Vietnam

SAIGON, Oct. 23 (AP)—U.S. Air Force jets shot down three North Vietnamese MiG-21s in a dogfight west of Hanoi eight days ago, the U.S. command announced today.

There were no U.S. losses, a spokesman said. He said the kills were not confirmed until today and that was why the announcement was delayed.

Eight F-4 Phantoms were engaged in the dogfight, the spokesman said. The latest kills brought the number of MiGs shot down over North Vietnam since the beginning of the Indochina war to 177—66 of them this year. The United States has lost 71 aircraft to MiG interceptors, according to command figures.

140 Strikes on North

American planes flew only 140 strikes against military targets in North Vietnam yesterday but an Air Force spokesman said this was because of bad weather.

The command said more than 20 B-52 bombers raised supply dumps in the southern panhandle of North Vietnam today.

On the ground, North Vietnamese and Viet Cong units interrupted traffic in the Saigon area, according to field reports. They moved into positions on both sides of the road close to the village of Bung Cau from which they had been cleared only two days ago. They were beaten off in an attack on another hamlet.

Communist forces kept up their resumed offensive in the Central Highlands, concentrating their attacks around the city of Pleiku. They blew up a bridge on Highway 14, south of the city, and government troops, backed by tanks and supported by air strikes, battled with enemy units around nearby Fire Base 40.

Meanwhile, the U.S. command reported that American troop strength in South Vietnam dropped by 600 men last week to a total of 34,000.

Five hundred of the men who left were from the Army, the rest from the Air Force.

In addition to American servicemen based in South Vietnam, there are about 90,000 others at bases in Thailand and on ships of the Seventh Fleet in the South China Sea, plus 30,000 at Guam, a B-52 base.

There are also 38,700 other foreign servicemen in South Vietnam, made up of mainly two divisions of South Korean troops.

As Kissinger Leaves After 5-Day Talks

By Lee Lescaze

SAIGON, Oct. 23 (UPI)—President Nguyen Van Thieu instructed provincial officials today to take propaganda and security measures in preparation for a cease-fire.

Mr. Thieu met the officials shortly after his sixth and last session with U.S. presidential adviser Henry Kissinger, who left Saigon for Washington to report to President Nixon.

Although Mr. Thieu moved quickly to inform his provincial political leaders, information service chiefs and security officers that they should be ready for a cease-fire, there were indications that many problems remain to be settled between the two allies.

Officials who listened to Mr. Thieu said he stressed his opposition to the tripartite coalition that has been proposed by the Communists, despite the apparent end of his resistance to a cease-fire.

Thieu Leverage

Mr. Thieu is well aware that a cease-fire alone, with no South Vietnamese promise of cooperation in reaching a political settlement with the Communists, is not a proposal the United States can sell to Hanoi.

His apparent willingness to agree to a cease-fire in principle will not lead to an end to the war unless he can also be persuaded to make political concessions.

The official Vietnam Press news agency reported today that public demonstrations opposing a tripartite coalition have taken place in Vinh Long, Quang Tin and Kien Hoa Provinces. Observers expect that the government will encourage more such demonstrations as part of a campaign to give Mr. Thieu added bargaining power in future talks with the United States.

The American Embassy issued a brief statement shortly after Mr. Kissinger's departure. It was worded more like an official comment on negotiations between adversaries than allies.

"We have made progress," the statement said, recalling public American government descriptions of talks, Peking meetings and Moscow summits. "Talks will continue between us and the government."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

36 Soviet Jews Are Notified That Exit Tax Will Be Waived

MOSCOW, Oct. 23 (AP)—Thirty-six Soviet Jews—including a man separated from his American bride—were told today that they could leave Russia without paying a special tax, Jewish sources reported.

The "diploma tax" now has been waived for 175 persons since the United States and the Soviet Union signed a trade agreement last week. There was still no indication, however, that the authorities had repealed the tax.

Among the 36 who were told today that they could leave without paying the government-estimated cost of their higher education was Gavriel Shapiro.

Mr. Shapiro, 27, married Judy Silver of Cincinnati here in June. His bride was forced to leave the country and, soon afterward, Mr. Shapiro was convicted for draft evasion.

Mr. Shapiro heard about her husband's release when she made the latest in a series of telephone calls to him in Moscow.

Her call was made routinely at a news conference in Syracuse, N.Y., to dramatize conditions of Jewish citizens in the Soviet Union. This time, however, she said her husband greeted her with the word that moments before he had been granted a visa to leave the country.

"I don't believe it! I just don't believe it!" she exclaimed as tears came to her eyes.

Meanwhile, a young Soviet Jew, who was told last week that he could leave for Israel without paying the "diploma tax," was summoned to the passport office today, stripped of his visa and issued a conscription notice.

Andrei V. Dubrov, 22, said in a telephone interview that he was one of the 30 Jews who were told last Wednesday that they would be exempted from the tax if they left by Oct. 23.

Many Moscow Jews view the relaxation of the "diploma tax" assessments as a gesture to the U.S. Senate, which still must ratify the U.S.-Soviet trade agreement.

Seventy-six American senators



Gavriel Shapiro

Big Four Open Talks on Rights in Germany

BERLIN, Oct. 23 (AP)—The four powers opened an intensive dialogue today on clarifying re-establishing their rights responsibilities in Germany. The talks take into consideration future membership in the United Nations for both East and West Germany.

Communists spoke of "a respite atmosphere." The ambassadors of the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union will meet again today.

Saturday, few observers expected the talks to open. It appears that a series of a-week meetings is in prospect.

Agreement by both Germany could pave the way for membership by both states. "We want to make sure," one source said, "that nothing is over the long run that erode any of our rights and responsibilities in Germany."

This referred especially to Berlin, the source said, and involved such matters as the stationing of Allied garrisons in West Berlin and their access to East Berlin.

It is the Allied aim, sources added, to produce a statement reasserting four-power rights in Germany.

The prospect of UN membership raised questions on Allied



Martin J. Hillenbrand

rights since East Germany claims East Berlin as its capital. The Communists also claim that West Berlin is a separate state, independent of West Germany.

Important Talks

The talks that opened today are generally regarded as more substantial than the four-power discussions last year that liberalized Berlin traffic flow and passage rights for Germans.

The Allied presence in West Berlin was reaffirmed in that accord along with the first Soviet declaration of the right of free access.

It is the goal of the government of Chancellor Willy Brandt to get an all-German agreement completed before the Nov. 19 West German general election. An agreement, it is believed, could help Mr. Brandt's chances.

The participants in today's talks were Martin J. Hillenbrand, U.S. ambassador to West Germany, Michael T. Yezzer, Soviet ambassador to East Germany, Jean V. Sauvagnargues, French ambassador to West Germany, and Reginald Hibbert, chargé representing Sir Nicholas Henderson, British ambassador to West Germany.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.S. Oil Firm Chairman Presents Goya Painting to Russian Museum

MOSCOW, Oct. 23 (AP)—Armand Hammer, an American tycoon who lived in Russia and knew Lenin, today presented a Goya portrait to Leningrad's Hermitage Museum.

Mr. Hammer, 74-year-old chairman of Occidental Petroleum Corp., made the presentation at a Hermitage ceremony marking the opening of an exhibit of his vast private art collection.

An aide to Mr. Hammer said in Moscow that the decision to exhibit his collection in Russia was made last month when Mr. Hammer came here to work out a multimillion-dollar trade deal with the Soviet Union.

The aide said that Mr. Hammer decided to give the Goya, called "A Portrait of Dona Antonia Zaraté," to the Hermitage because it has no works by the Spanish painter among its rich variety of other European masters.

The aide said that the Goya portrait is "valued at approximately \$1 million." Mr. Hammer acquired the Goya earlier this year.

Mr. Hammer went to Russia in 1921 as a young doctor and head of a mobile hospital unit to help combat a typhus epidemic that broke out during a famine.

His medical activities and efforts to import wheat from the United States brought him to Lenin's attention. Under Lenin's New Economic Policy, which permitted a partial return to free enterprise, Mr. Hammer was offered the first mining and trade concessions in Soviet Russia. At one time, he represented by American companies in the Soviet Union and later received the only concession to make lead pencils.

One in Return

White House Poses Question McGovern on Television

By Douglas E. Kneeland

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Sen. McGovern, who has re-challenged President Nixon to a debate, expressed surprise yesterday when he found himself confronted on a national television program with a question submitted by the White House.

McGovern agreed and Mr. Reynolds read the following: "You have likened President Nixon to Adolf Hitler. You have implied President Nixon is barbaric in his conduct of the war and you have repeatedly used personal attacks in your campaign against the President."

"How do you reconcile this with your views that issues should be rationally discussed and that harsh rhetoric is counterproductive?"

"There is a good amount of public opinion that you have used some of the most strident language of any presidential campaign ever."

"Well, I think this is really an interesting development here, that I should come on a program to be interviewed and have questions submitted by the White House."

Sen. McGovern said that he himself is afraid, apparently, to come on this program with me, or to come on any other television program and raise his own questions?

Poses Question After saying he would respond if he could direct one to the President to which "I hope he will have an answer," Sen. McGovern denied that he had ever referred to Mr. Nixon "as Adolf Hitler."

"I have said that the dropping of several million tons of bombs on the civilian population of Indochina is the most barbaric thing that has happened since World War II, since the Nazis were in power," he went on, "and I believe that I don't retract that for one minute."

In his question to Mr. Nixon, which he later said he did not really expect would be answered, he asked why "we have had no explanation" of such matters as the Watergate affair and the alleged sabotage of Democratic campaign efforts by agents of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President.

In reply to other questions, none supplied by the White House, according to ABC officials, Sen. McGovern said:

● That he was "skeptical" that the war in Vietnam would be settled before the Nov. 7 election, because President Nguyen Van Thieu was "blocking the path to peace."

● That he thought Mr. Nixon might be "trying to figure out some way to sell Gen. Thieu down the river without it appearing that that is what he is doing."

● That Mr. Nixon "is not qualified to serve as President," if he either knew about such things as the Watergate case and did nothing about it or if he has "lost control of his whole campaign apparatus" that he didn't know about it.

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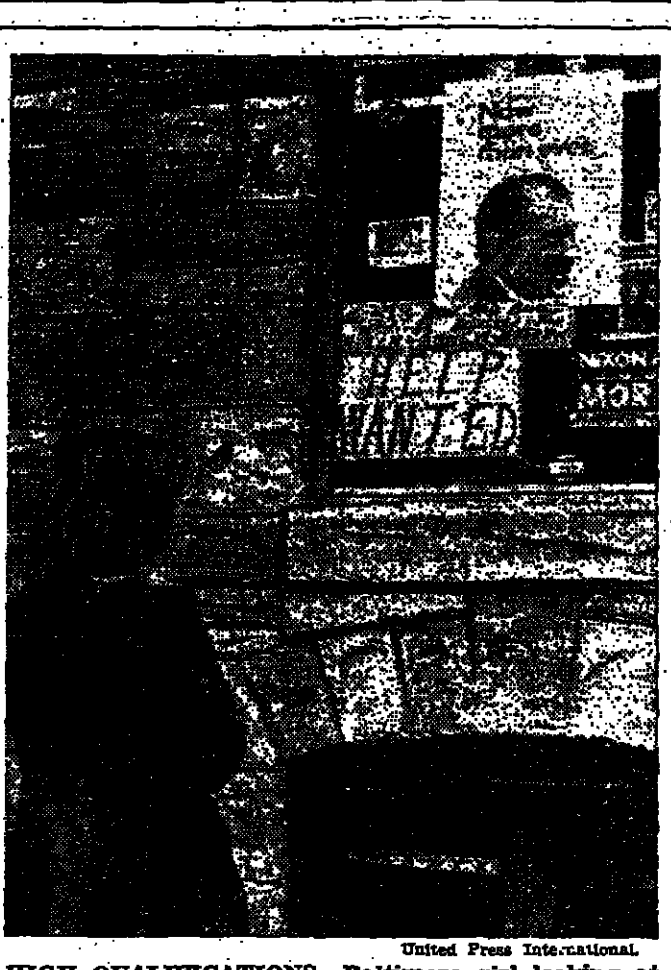
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HIGH QUALIFICATIONS—Baltimore girl looking at positions of signs in a neighborhood Republican party office that is looking for some campaign volunteers.

Nixon Promises to Use Veto, Hold Spending to \$250 Billion

By Albert B. Crenshaw

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., Oct. 23 (UPI).—President Nixon said today he would use his veto power and authority to withhold appropriated funds in an effort to limit government spending to \$250 billion this fiscal year, despite Congress's refusal to give him the budget ceiling he sought.

In a statement issued as he arrived for an afternoon and evening of campaigning in the Republican strongholds of Westchester County and Long Island, the President said his vetoes and other actions would mean that "we will not have a new wave of crippling inflation and there will be no need for higher taxes."

The President was sharply critical of the Democratic-controlled 93rd Congress, which adjourned last week, for its refusal to give him a free hand to trim spending. The President referred to the lawmakers as "big spenders" and said their actions, if not opposed by him, would produce higher prices and higher taxes.

"Back on my desk in Washington, there are more than one hundred pieces of public legislation, which Congress jammed through at the same time it was rejecting my spending ceiling," he said.

"Many of them will serve the public interest, but I am also persuaded that some of them call for spending far in excess of what we can afford. These budget-breakers could only be financed by higher prices or by higher taxes."

Vetoes Promised "During the coming week, there will be a number of vetoes," he said. "If there are big spending bills which I must sign for policy reasons, I also promise to exercise my full legal powers to hold down these appropriations, or reduce others, to make room for the new programs."

Administration officials estimated that Congress has appropriated about \$258 billion for the fiscal year that ends June 30. To keep within his self-imposed ceiling, Mr. Nixon would thus have to trim \$8 billion through vetoes by imposing cuts. From White Plains, the motorcade rolled on to Mamaroneck, Larchmont, New Rochelle, Yonkers, Hastings-on-Hudson, and Dobbs Ferry en route to Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller's estate for a meeting with supporters from 10 Northeastern states.

Bad Weather Hampers Search for Rep. Boggs

ANCHORAGE, Oct. 23 (AP).—Hampered again by bad weather, the Air Force refused to give up hope today as the search for a light plane carrying House Democratic leader Hale Boggs and three other men entered its second week.

"The mission will never be called off until the plane is found," an Air Force spokesman said today. But he admitted that the only tangible ground for optimism has been the "relatively mild temperatures" over the 136,000-square-mile search area.

Nixon Is 11-1 Favorite With S. Vietnamese

SAIGON, Oct. 23 (AP).—The official government news agency, Vietnam Press, said yesterday that an unofficial poll it conducted showed that President Nixon was an 11-to-1 favorite for re-election among the South Vietnamese people.

The news agency claimed that the poll was conducted without pre-arrangement and that a total of 459 persons were interviewed.

Rep. Moorhead Accuses Defendant McCord

Censorship Tie Laid to Watergate Figure

By Robert Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (WP).—Rep. William S. Moorhead, D., Pa., said yesterday that he has uncovered a secret contingency plan for national censorship and that Watergate bugging defendant James W. McCord Jr. took part in it as one of his military reserve functions.

Rep. Moorhead, chairman of the House Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee, said that an investigation of Mr. McCord shows that he participated in the drafting of a "National Watchlist" as part of the censorship plan.

In a national emergency, Rep. Moorhead said, the list would include "information the censors will look for as they open letters, monitor broadcasts and question travelers."

"Questionable" Individuals "I fear that this National Watchlist may... include the names of 'questionable' individuals, such as those collected during Army surveillance activities, and also collect similar types of information about American citizens," Rep. Moorhead said in a statement.

In other developments: ● Newsweek magazine said that Indiana deputy state Republican chairman Charles Schilke, 24, was recruited as a Nixon undercover operative to help promote Sen. George McGovern's nomination, by Donald H. Segretti, who federal sources say was hired by the White House to engage in sabotage and spying activities against the Democrats.

Newsweek quoted Mr. Schilke as telling friends that the object of the Nixon forces' sabotage campaign was "to swing the convention to McGovern... to literally destroy strong candidates like Muskie."

In Washington, federal investigative sources confirmed Newsweek's accounts of Mr. Schilke's activities, and identified him as one of more than 50 undercover operatives paid for spying and sabotage work against the Democrats by funds from the Committee for the Re-Election of the President.

● Time magazine said that Jeb Stuart Magruder, one of two deputy directors of the President's re-election committee, "played a key role in the Watergate case" by authorizing the withdrawal of secret funds for political intelligence gathering, even though he may have approved the expenditure without knowing about the Watergate bugging.

The censorship plan on which Mr. McCord was said to be working is being prepared by

a special military reserve unit of the Office of Emergency Preparedness, according to Rep. Moorhead.

Mr. McCord, a former agent for the FBI, CIA and former security chief for President Nixon's re-election committee, was a member of the military unit as a reserve lieutenant colonel in the Air Force until he resigned in February.

Mr. McCord was one of five men arrested June 17 in the Watergate bugging incident. He has since been indicted on charges of conspiring to eavesdrop on Democratic national headquarters.

The Associated Press reported that the Office of Emergency Preparedness said that the special reserve unit's duties were to prepare "computer procedures for compiling a watchlist," but that "no actual watchlist is maintained by the unit."

In citing what he called "disturbing facts," Rep. Moorhead said that a copy of the national censorship plan showed that it could be instituted by the President during a limited war such as Vietnam.

Nuclear Contingency Rep. Moorhead said this contradictory testimony by government officials earlier this year before his subcommittee that "implied that all of their plans were pointed toward a censorship system for use only in the event of a nuclear attack."

"The time has come," Rep. Moorhead said, "for a full study of both the plans and practices

(for censorship) and, as subcommittee chairman, I will initiate such a study immediately, asking formal questions of the censorship planners in preparation for full scale hearings in the next Congress."

Attacks on Muskie MILFORD, N.H., Oct. 23 (AP).—The man who ran Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty's unsuccessful campaign in the New Hampshire Democratic primary says that he got help from the Republican National Committee in preparing attacks on Sen. Edmund S. Muskie.

Robert D. Philbrick said yesterday that he was contacted by John D. Lofton Jr., editor of the official Republican newsletter "Monday," near the end of last year.

He said that Mr. Lofton sent him information to be used against Sen. Muskie "about once a week for two or three months. And there were many telephone calls offering to help us gather any information we needed."

Contacted in Washington, Mr. Lofton confirmed Mr. Philbrick's report. He said the purpose of the offer was to cause dissension among the Democrats. He called it a "justifiable campaign tactic."

34 Die in Blast At Iranian Mine, 4 Are Rescued

TEHRAN, Oct. 23 (AP).—Thirty-four of 38 miners trapped in a coal mine at Tarsah, north-east of Tehran, after an underground explosion yesterday, suffocated, rescuers said today.

First reports yesterday said that four miners had been killed and 35 trapped. But rescuers later found four men alive in the outer section of the shaft.

Attempts to drill an airshaft to the entombed men failed after daylong efforts yesterday.

Turkish Bombs Kill 20 ANKARA, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Twenty coal miners were killed and at least 76 were injured by two underground explosions near the Turkish Black Sea town of Zonguldak today.

A rescue operation was launched. It was feared that more miners were trapped underground.

Indian Leader in Hospital, Is Ordered

PALM, Uganda, Oct. 23 (UPI).—President Idi Amin said today he had ordered a "complete rest" for a hospital bulletin as that he had been admitted to a hospital.

Amin returned here this morning from a hospital in north Uganda, where he had been admitted yesterday.

Amin said that the public had not to visit him. But he received ministers and members of the Defense Council normal visiting hours.

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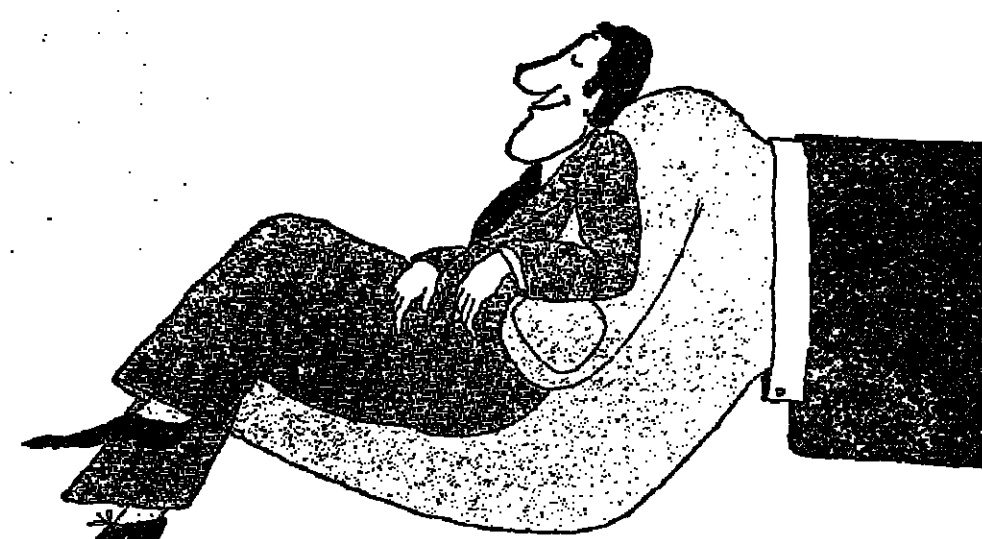
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Park Honoring Belgians Slain in Nazi Ranks Starts Uproar

BRUSSELS (NYT).—The dedication of a park in the north Belgian town of Stekene to their comrades who fell fighting the Russians in World War II has touched off a round of recriminations in this culturally divided country.

The owner of the memorial park is the St. Martin's Fund, which was founded in 1953 and has branches in most Flemish cities. The original purpose of the group was to help the families of missing soldiers—St. Martin is a type of Santa Claus figure in parts of Flanders—but it also took on political overtones.

Bert Hendricks, the organization's Brussels representative, said, "The fund is based on the same anti-Communist and Flemish ideals which the men who went East died for." He denies all charges of neo-Nazism.

Apology for Hitler

About 45,000 Belgians joined SS brigades to fight alongside the Germans against the Soviet forces. While many, among both the Flemish and the French-speaking Walloons, were clearly motivated by Fascist ideals, in the Flemish part of the country anti-French separatism and conservative Roman Catholic anti-Bolshevism also played strong roles.

Hubert Halin, a Belgian publicist linked to several wartime resistance units, said that the

St. Martin's Fund seeks "to apologize for Hitler's war and present the SS as the first true Europeans." He ties the group's increasing aggressiveness to rise in rightist Flemish nationalist activity.

Mr. Halin believes that the purpose of the park in Stekene, which is only five miles from the Dutch border, is to provide a central rallying point for former SS groups from all over Europe. According to him, the St. Martin's Fund already acts as a contact point for former Dutch SS members who are not allowed to assemble in their own country.

A plaque placed in the park but recently destroyed by vandals dedicated the plot "to the thousands of Flemish and numberless volunteers from other countries who died on the East front and whose graves have disappeared."

Mr. Hendricks, who acknowledges that his group's ideals have a pan-European aspect, said that the park, which lies in a secluded meadow a half mile from the nearest paved road, will be used

Norway Princess Has Son
OSLO, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Norway's Princess Astrid last night gave birth to a son and a hospital statement said both mother and child were well. The 40-year-old princess is married to commander Johan Martin Ferner and has four other children.

for quiet services and not for large demonstrations. "The park is not meant to provoke anyone," he said. When the plans for the park were first revealed in 1968, demonstrators from throughout Belgium, both opposing and supporting it, clashed in front of the Stekene Town Hall.

This September, when the fund announced that it would inaugurate the park, Mayor Abdon

France Is Facing Strikes Thursday
PARIS, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—French unions today prepared for 24-hour strikes in several industries Thursday and a march through the capital.

The action day by France's two main trade union groups, the Communist-oriented Confédération Générale du Travail (CGT) and the leftist Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail (CFDT), is aimed at securing a national minimum wage of 1,000 francs a month and retirement at 60 instead of 65.

The CGT and the CFDT, which together claim about three million members, expect their call to be followed by coal miners, farm workers, construction workers and employees in the oil and chemical industries. Other sectors, including transport services, also are expected to be hit by the stoppages.

Heyes prohibited all assemblies. The ceremony was canceled indefinitely and 150 policemen waited for the demonstrators who never arrived.

The reason for the mayor's strong intervention in the case goes far beyond keeping the peace. Just as for Belgium as a whole, the park has been a constant challenge to the people of Stekene.

While only a handful of men from Stekene, which has a population of 9,000, went to the Eastern front to fight the Russians and few, if any, had heard of the St. Martin's Fund until 1969, the town was bitterly split during the war. Mayor Heyes himself was the wartime mayor and like many others he spent some time in prison immediately after for alleged collaboration. He regained the mayor's office in 1964.

Mayor Heyes has recently gone to court to have the park declaration illegal, since it was built without authorization. The case is complicated, however, since the plot lies on private property and contains a monument, not a cemetery. So far the lower courts have declared themselves incompetent to rule.

Complaining that he had no help from higher authorities in solving his problem, the mayor vows that, if the courts will not act, he will go further. "I will ask parliament to pass a law prohibiting the erection of any stone for those who fought against their country," he says.

Pipelines 'Lost' In California

OAKLAND, Oct. 23 (AP).—Up to 10,000 miles of California's underground petroleum pipelines may be lost, an official of the state water resources control board says.

"It's almost impossible to get a network chart showing where all the pipelines are," said Pete Rogers, appearing before the state assembly committee on environmental quality.

He said the location of up to 10 percent of underground petroleum lines is completely unknown. Noting that many liquid fuel pipelines are 60 to 70 years old and long since abandoned, Mr. Rogers added: "One illustration that nobody knows where a lot of the pipelines are is the number of accidents where a construction crew accidentally cuts into a line. All the maps and charts were studied before the excavation but there are lines that just aren't charted."

7 Die in Private Plane

GOLDTSCHWARTZ, Texas, Oct. 23 (AP).—Seven persons were killed when a private single-engine plane crashed in rugged ranch country near here Friday.

Plastic Disc Toy Can't Carry Flares

U.S. Navy Fails to Adapt Frisbees to War

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP).—Over a period of four years, the Navy spent \$375,000 in a scientific study of frisbees to see if the flight characteristics of these plastic toys could somehow be adapted for warfare. But it was no go.

From high atop Hurricane Mesa in Utah scientists sent frisbees, and clay pigeons as well, spinning into the air. Tracking cameras monitored the flights from the 1,000-foot-high cliff.

As with all flight testing, the experiments were preceded by extensive wind-tunnel tests at the Navy's Ammunition Depot at Crane, Ind.

The results of the study were reported last month in a paper entitled "Adaptation of the Frisbee Flight Principle to the Delivery of Special Ordnance."

In the nondescript paper, the Navy was careful to note throughout that frisbees are a registered trademark of the Whamco Manufacturing Co. of San Gabriel, Calif.

According to Lt. Comdr. Hugo A. Hardt, who took over the program two years ago, the naval air systems command was looking for a new way of delivering flares. This, he said, led it in 1967 to investigate "an air-launched illumination system using a gyroscopically stabilized disc"—in other words, a frisbee.

Navy ordnance experts at Crane used the data from the frisbee flight tests to develop a disc-shaped flare which could be launched at night from airplanes to light up battlefields as the disc spun through the air.

Flares now used by the military burn for three to five minutes as they float to earth by parachute. Comdr. Hardt said the Navy was hoping the frisbee-type flare would do the same job at less cost than the \$50 parachute flare.

But he said the Navy ran into problems. The scientists, he said, found that their burning characteristics caused them to

develop thrust and to straight up like a rocket, or spinning off in the flight.

25 Black Sailors Charged in Re Fight in Carr

HONOLULU, Oct. 23 (AP).—Twenty-five black sailors aboard the carrier USS Yorktown (CV-10) have been charged in connection with a racial disturbance on the ship off the coast of Vietnam, a spokesman for the U.S. Pacific Fleet Command said yesterday.

No whites were charged in connection with the series of brawls that occurred during the evening of Oct. 13, as morning hours of Oct. 14 dawned.

The 25 black sailors, a lower four culled from the ship, have been confined and held on duty pending martial law orders from the fleet commander.

The Navy carrier reported more than 100 black sailors were involved in a fight in which 48 were injured, including three enough to require hospitalization at Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines.

Strike Called in Italy

To Protest Bombings

REGGIO DI CALABRIA, Italy, Oct. 23 (UPI).—Union leaders have called a nationwide strike tomorrow to protest bomb attacks on rail lines as workers traveled by train to a mass rally in this southern city.

Five persons were injured in one blast, which damaged part of an express train. The meeting here was called to draw attention to underdevelopment in southern Italy, where unemployment forces thousands of workers to emigrate. Organizers attributed the attacks to fascists.

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Teachers Get Death Threats

One Holdups in Twelve Days
Public Schools in N.Y.C.

By Robert D. McFadden

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (NHT).—Robbers with knives, guns or shotguns accosted six more school teachers in classroom robberies in New York City week. The police reported no number of robberies in 13 days.

The victims—eight women who in elementary schools, and in high-school English—instructor—suffered losses ranging \$1 in cash to \$3,000 in jewelry.

They were threatened with death; others were intimidated by threats against the children.

Two were injured in the attacks. Most were confronted by the eyes of their horrified students.

John Anker, deputy chancellor of New York City schools, acknowledged that "with rare exceptions" there are no security guards in the city's elementary schools, whose budgets and police are controlled by community boards.

Community boards were allocated \$600 by the Board of Education for security this year in the 100 elementary and high schools. About 100

guards have been hired all for junior high schools.

Among the incidents disclosed by police were these:

● At 2:35 p.m. Friday, two teenagers, one with a knife, attempted to rob Issadore Goldstein, 58, an English teacher and assistant principal at Richmond Hill High School in Queens. Mr. Goldstein grappled with the knife-wielder, was slashed in the ear and then felled by the second youth. The pair fled empty-handed.

● At 12:45 p.m. Friday, a man 18 to 20 years old entered a room in Public School 198, on Manhattan's Upper East Side, drew a gun and took money and jewelry from teachers Glida Schneider and Roberta Korn.

● At 10:30 a.m. Thursday, a man about 30, with either a gun or a simulated gun in his jacket pocket, entered a room of Public School 42 in the Bronx. A teacher, who asked the police to withdraw her name, said the robber told her: "Don't scream or I'll blow your head off." He then took her purse, containing \$20, and fled.

● At 1:25 p.m. Monday, in Public School 53 in the Bronx, a 22-year-old first-grade teacher said a man about 25 years of age entered her classroom, approached her desk with a shopping bag and a coat slung over an outstretched hand. "Put your money in the bag or a shot will be heard," he said. The teacher said she put her change purse in the bag.

More Funds Allocated

Yesterday, Dr. Harvey B. Schrimmer, New York City school chancellor, disclosed that the Board of Education would allocate \$6 million this week to hire at least 1,200 security aides for patrol duty in the city's crime-ridden schools.

Mr. Schrimmer denounced crime in the schools as a "violation of every right of our employees and the students." But he said that plans for the additional security aides had been under way since early September and were not directly related to the recent rash of classroom robberies.

He said the patrol aides, who will be hired from local communities and trained in a one-week crash program by the staff of Eldridge Walk, the newly appointed chief of school security, should be on the job in two to three weeks.

The funds to be allocated this week, Mr. Schrimmer said, will be used by the central board to hire patrol aides for the city's 82 high schools, and by the 31 local community boards to hire aides for the more than 800 elementary and junior high schools under their jurisdiction.



Fredrick Frasko at home with a few mementoes.

VA Said to Refuse Assistance
To Last Veteran of Indian Wars

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 (UPI).—The sole surviving veteran of the American Indian wars of the last century needs a nurse but his daughter says the Veterans' Administration has ignored their pleas.

Lillian Frasko, 67, has been trying since last May to get the VA to bring someone in to help her care for her German-born father, Frederick Frasko, 98, who was discharged from the Army as a private in 1897.

Miss Frasko said that her father is practically blind, is often confused and cannot walk without her support. She herself is not well. A cardiac patient, she is under doctor's orders not to exert herself.

When she called the VA office last spring, she was told that her calls would be returned. "I haven't heard a word to this day," she said.

"We received a letter from President Nixon saying my father was being honored. . . . It's all blarney when no one calls back. I just can't get any help from them."

"If they could just get a woman's auxiliary volunteer or a nurse to come in for a few hours each week."

Mr. Frasko enlisted in the Army in 1894 after his father died. He served three years in Cheyenne, Wyo., before he was honorably discharged in 1897. He was employed full time until he was 88 years old and too feeble to continue, his daughter said.

Nepalis Threaten Indira Gandhi

DARJEELING, India, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Demonstrators shouting "Death to Indira Gandhi" today charged the rostrum where the Indian prime minister was making a speech in this mountain resort. Mrs. Gandhi was whisked away safely by security men.

The 50 or so demonstrators were demanding the recognition of Nepali as an official language. Five million Nepalis live in the Darjeeling area of northern West Bengal state. After trying to break through a police cordon, the demonstrators ripped down decorated arches and rampaged through the town, stoning shops and houses.

Mrs. Gandhi alleged that the Marxist Communist party was behind the agitation. She said the Marxists had been engineering trouble in the state ever since they lost heavily in elections to the West Bengal Assembly earlier this year.

EEC Parley
Disappointing
To MansholtConcept of '80 Union
Is Called Ambiguous

BRUSSELS, Oct. 23 (NHT).—Sicco Mansholt, president of the Executive Commission of the European Economic Community, said today that if the results of last week's summit meeting in Paris were examined for concrete decisions there would inevitably be disappointment.

But he said a more optimistic view could be taken if it was accepted that "the door had been opened" to the possibility of major policy developments.

At a news conference, Mr. Mansholt added that the "European union" that the EEC leaders plan to establish by 1980 could mean all things to all men. "It could signify much or it could signify little," he said.

He also expressed disappointment that no firm undertaking for aid to developing countries had emerged from the meeting of nine EEC members and future members. The opportunity for Common Market countries to define a position in relation to the developing world was missed, Mr. Mansholt said.

Clear Disappointment

He was also clearly disappointed by what he regards as the leaders' failure to come to grips with questions of social policy and the strengthening of the European Parliament, which would give some semblance of democracy to EEC decision-making.

He was also critical of the fact that, although the leaders of the nine countries had agreed that more should be done to make the Common Market attractive to the younger generation, there was nothing about this in the final communiqué.

"The EEC is a monster with many heads," Mr. Mansholt said. "It is very difficult to explain clearly to people what it is intended to achieve."

He made frequent references to the "next summit," which, he said, would attempt to consolidate and improve the work achieved in Paris. The next meeting, he predicted, would be mainly concerned with political matters and the status of all Common Market institutions in relation to one another—a clear reference to strengthening the European Parliament.

Heath, Wilson Trade Charges
During Debate on EEC Summit

LONDON, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Edward Heath today accused opposition leader Harold Wilson of being sour about the success of last week's Common Market summit meeting in Paris.

During sharp parliamentary exchanges today, Mr. Heath closely questioned Mr. Wilson about the proposed establishment by the community of a regional development fund before the end of 1973, a decision widely welcomed here as of potential benefit to Britain's poorer areas.

The Labor chief repeatedly pressed Mr. Heath to state how much Britain would gain from this fund and asked whether it would match what already had been conceded to what he referred to as "the European agricultural welfare state."

Mr. Heath said that there was no single arrangement in the community which says that each country was going to receive back the amount of revenue that it contributed. "It is only because you are so sour at any sort of success that you display this contemptible attitude today," Mr. Heath said.

Wilson 'Surprised'

Mr. Wilson also had expressed surprise that Mr. Heath did not intend to broadcast to the nation about the conference, "because you

do seem very pleased with yourself about the summit and the country would like to know why."

The prime minister earlier had reported on the two-day meeting attended by leaders of the three states that are entering the EEC next year—Denmark, Britain and Ireland—as well as the six founder nations.

"It was clear that the achievement of enlargement had given a new impetus to the community's development," he declared. "The European union for which we have agreed to aim is a reaffirmation of the best in our continent since the war."

Mr. Heath repeated a previous statement that the enlarged market opened the "prospect of a degree of unity, and thus of peace and prosperity in Western Europe which our continent has never seen before."

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The Other Choices

The resignation of Michael Harrington as chairman of the Socialist party-Democratic Socialist Federation points up one of the most extraordinary features of the current presidential campaign. Mr. Harrington, who is perhaps the best known and most respected of Socialists, in the American tradition of that party, resigned because "the historic party of Eugene Victor Debs and Norman Thomas is today doing the work of Richard Nixon." He wants the Socialists to support Sen. McGovern in more than "the most formal sense." In other words, he wants the Socialists to do the work of the Democratic party, which is just what they refused to do in the days of Gene Debs and Norman Thomas.

The lack of a clear Socialist position on this election is only one aspect of the demoralized state of nonmajor parties in this election. The American party, which traces its origins to the various groupings of rebellious Southerners who were real factors in past campaigns, has lost Gov. Wallace, and found no successor. The Conservative party, an offshoot of the friction between liberal and conservative Republicans, has made little impression on the national scene, although it may have some local effects. Dr. Spock, who might be called the inheritor of Henry Wallace's progressivism, is a voice crying out in the wilderness, and the ambivalent Socialists, who, in Norman Thomas's days provided a respectable intellectual lightning rod for many who disliked the

candidates of either major party, offer no help for them today.

It is hard to recall that in the 1932 election, when President Hoover's record of failure and Franklin D. Roosevelt's connection with Tammany, and with conservative Democrats in California, offered little hope to the radicals born of the depression, Norman Thomas received a strong vote. If Hoover had won (not a very likely supposition), Norman Thomas might have received the credit or borne the onus. Today, those who distrust Mr. Nixon's integrity and Mr. McGovern's ability might have voted for Norman Thomas—or for Michael Harrington. As matters stand, such a vote might not have affected the outcome—but it would have offered a release for frustrations.

Such relief is not presently available. The voter will have to choose between the major candidates—or abstain. The fringe parties are simply that, with little to offer in the way of emotional or intellectual escape from the dilemma.

How acute that dilemma is may be seen in the vote of the Socialist National Committee—18 to 10 for a highly qualified endorsement of the South Dakota senator. If that is the predicament of the Socialists, with a history and a creed to give some fixed direction, and an inherent bias for whatever is left of the new politics in the McGovern campaign, it is easy to imagine the problem of many intelligent independents, even those of Democratic inclinations.

McGovern's World View

Of all the myths generated in this election campaign, one of the most deceptive and groundless is the notion that Sen. McGovern would try to lead the nation back into isolationism—as if such a thing were possible in the world of jet travel, satellite communications, international commerce and ICBMs. Nothing in the McGovern campaign record conveys any sense that the United States should or could retreat from the position of world leadership which it has held during the greater part of three decades.

What is in the campaign record is a vision of a progressive American role for the world of the 1970s. "We have long since met the demands of a world dominated by military concerns," Mr. McGovern argues. "But we are rapidly losing the world in which economic power and relations will have their day." Rejecting the traditional view espoused by President Nixon that military strength is the embodiment of American influence, Mr. McGovern understands that national military power has reached the point of diminishing return. He sees no further virtue in propping up the jerrybuilt system of alliances and expedient executive agreements that once seemed necessary to contain the Soviet threat.

Sen. McGovern would end reliance on military aid as a means of spreading the American message, for such aid has become increasingly a weapon by which unrepresentative governments protect themselves from their own people. The McGovern "new internationalism" would greatly expand technical and economic aid targeted more directly to the benefit of peoples rather than regimes.

Underlying this foreign policy is an assumption that is admittedly not yet fully proven: Mr. McGovern is as aware of this risk as his critics, here and abroad. The assumption awaiting a test is that this country's two main adversaries, the Soviet Union

and China, also see their own interests in promoting a detente for the decade to come. This assumption is not dreamy wishful thinking but derives from the actual behavior of the two Communist superpowers in the last two years or so, evidenced by their relative restraint in Vietnam and the Middle East; Peking's visible new posture toward former enemies; Moscow's apparent, though reluctant, need to rely on bread from the capitalist West to feed its own citizens; and the Kremlin's eagerness to enter upon a far-reaching trade agreement with the United States.

On this assumption, withdrawal from Vietnam is not analogous to the misguided appeasement of Munich; it only removes the most pressing irritant to a global relaxation of tensions. Formal recognition of the People's Republic of China, proposed by Sen. McGovern, would be only a modest concession for the opportunities presented.

Mr. McGovern has promised to arrange any force reduction in Europe in close understanding with America's NATO allies. Thus, he does not imply a weakening of the firm American engagement in Europe and the Middle East, as long as the assumption may still be wrong, and the American steps toward detente may not be reciprocated after all.

The greatest threat to America's status as a first-rate power comes not from the halt in the arms race urged by Sen. McGovern, but from this country's military overextension, the lingering belief that American responsibilities somehow include patrolling the world by force of arms.

President Nixon has entered the era of negotiations, but continues to follow a policy of nationalism and military power. In our judgment, Sen. McGovern is ready to lead this country into a genuine era of detente and help it to flourish.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Korea Breaches the Bastions

President Chung Hee Park's proclamation of martial law in South Korea strikes another embarrassing blow at the moral underpinning of U.S. policy in Asia.

Forty-three thousand American troops, backed by vast economic and military aid, still stand guard at this free-world frontier. Now the bastions of freedom have been breached, not by an external aggressor but by the very leader who was entrusted with preserving at least the semblance of free institutions on the Korean peninsula.

President Park's explanation of his largest relay into martial rule—the third in 11 years—is not persuasive. He said the concentration of power in Seoul is necessary to cope with "the rapidly changing international structure around us" and to carry on negotiations with North Korea on peaceful reunification.

But the new spirit of detente in Asia, including Seoul's beginning dialogue with Pyongyang, reduces the external threat to

South Korea. In any case, President Park already enjoyed extraordinary powers under the state of emergency declared last December, to say nothing of the commanding majority his administration held in the now-dissolved National Assembly.

The martial-law gambit has all the earmarks of a bid by the president to consolidate and perpetuate his power indefinitely. In this, it bears disturbing resemblance to a parallel action by President Ferdinand E. Marcos in the Philippines last month and to similar suppressions of liberty by other U.S. allies in Vietnam and Cambodia.

Washington has been quick to voice its disapproval of the Korean crackdown, a refreshing change from past patterns of acquiescence to tyranny in American client states. This expression of dissent may well signal a welcome shift to a policy more consistent with this country's fundamental commitment to freedom.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

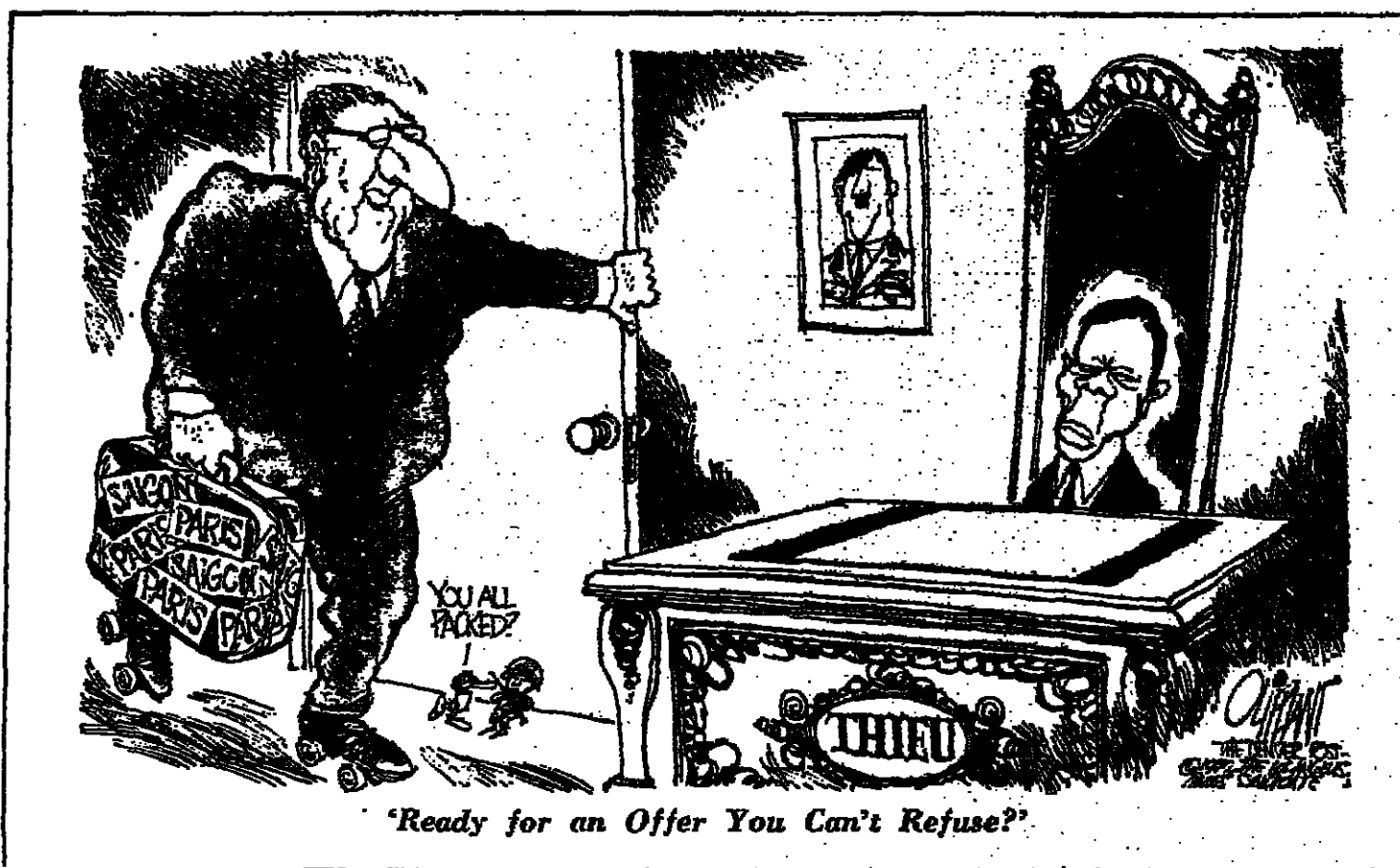
October 24, 1897

LONDON—The importance of Russia as a market for agricultural machinery is shown in the last British Consular report from St. Petersburg, says the Times. The imports to Russia are rapidly increasing, and amount now to 800,000 pounds per annum, of which Great Britain and Germany send nearly a third each; but the Russian imports from Germany are increasing, while those from Great Britain show a tendency to decline.

Fifty Years Ago

October 24, 1923

BOSTON—Wearing costumes which left little to the imagination, Isadora Duncan made at Symphony Hall her first public appearance since her arrival in this country from Russia with her young poet husband, both of whom were detained at Ellis Island by the immigration authorities because of the dancer's alleged Communist associations. At the end of her last dance, Miss Duncan waved a red scarf at the audience.



Hankypanked Hunt for Italian Terrorist

By Claire Sterling

ROME—Of all Italy's bomb-throwers—and there are enough to rip off a bomb a day or more—the only one who has really rocked the establishment is the man who blew up a crowded Milan bank in December, 1968, killing 16 people. Nobody is sure who he is to this day, but that almost doesn't matter any more. It is not so much what some "red" or "black" terrorist did three years ago as what the police and courts have done since that is turning into Italy's worst political scandal since the war.

From the start, the hunt for this particular bomb-thrower has seemed distinctly odd. How odd it was in fact may be gathered from the indictment last weekend of the nation's assistant chief of police and two high-ranking police commissioners for suppressing evidence. One of these three had also been warned previously of possible indictment for the illegal arrest of the first suspect in the case, an anarchist railwayman named Giuseppe Pinelli. Pulled in 48 hours after the bombing, Pinelli was reported officially to have jumped out of a window while under questioning at police headquarters, as an act of penance. How the seven policemen who were there when he jumped could have failed to stop him was only one of the interesting questions that finally led to exhumation of his body and re-opening of the investigation.

2d Question

Another interesting question was how the next suspect, an anarchist ballet dancer named Pietro Valpreda, could have left his Roman home, planted the bomb in Milan and returned to Rome without the knowledge of the police or any customarily glib to his side. Held on the fragile testimony of a single witness now dead, whose testimony has been ruled out by the constitutional court anyway, Valpreda has been in jail awaiting trial for 34 months. Last spring, his trial actually got under way, not at the scene of the crime in Milan but in Rome. Before long, though, the trial was called off so that Valpreda could be tried in Milan after all. Last week, Milan's Court of Cassation decided that he must not be tried in Milan, lest undue pressure be exerted by that city's noisy leftists. It therefore ruled that the trial should be held 1,200 kilometers south of Milan and 400 kilometers south of Rome, in Catanzaro. The regional capital of Calabria, Catanzaro not only has no adequate hospital facilities for Valpreda, who suffers from Burger's disease, or any jail except a small one for minors, or a courthouse of any kind since the last one fell down two years ago. It also happens to have quite a lot of noisy rightists, while the outlying region has been on and off the edge of civil war for years.

Meanwhile, two other Italians having no known or imaginable connection with Valpreda have been arrested for the same bombing. The two, Giovanni Ventura of Treviso and Franco Freda of Padua, belong to a "black" underground terrorist group well to the right of Italy's neo-Fascist party; and the evidence against them so far is incomparably stronger than any dug up against Valpreda. The three used for the Milan bank bomb was Freda's; the explosive used was the same kind found in quantity at his underground group's headquarters; the briefcase holding the bomb had been bought in his hometown of Padua, along with three others for the same purpose, just two days before the bomb was planted.

After the President's speech, Mrs. Mulligan went out of the ballroom to telephone a friend. When she finished, she noticed a man watching her—the only other person in the hall. He was carrying a walkie-talkie with a receiver button in his ear, like the Secret Service men who accompany the President. As she walked out, she heard him say into the sending unit, "She is now leaving the hall."

Mrs. Mulligan told some of the other wives about her experience, saying how ironic she thought it was that she was asked to go to the White House to be fighting for democracy in South Vietnam and then found things like this happening at home. Two of her friends later saw the man who had followed her, and went up and asked who he was. He replied that he was a postal inspector.

Over and Out?

Although Ventura and Freda were arrested five months ago, the anarchist Valpreda did not get out of jail simply because they came in. On the contrary, there is talk in the Ministry of Justice now of combining the two trials in Catanzaro. Preparations for that are likely to take at least another year (although the Minister of Justice, Guido Gonella, says an improvised courthouse can be whipped up in three months). By then, Valpreda will have been in prison without trial for four years, whereupon—that

being the maximum set by law—he will presumably be sprung. What sticks in the craw about this story is not just that any Italian can be kept in jail so long without trial—especially an Italian who would almost certainly be acquitted if he could ever get as far as the courtroom—but that so much remarkable hankypanky can go on in high places tending to keep him there. Information coming to light only now reveals that vital evidence compromising Freda and Ventura got "lost" three years ago. The string tied to the damning briefcase, which could have led police in a beeline to its place of purchase, simply disappeared. The report of the Padua shop clerk who actually sold the four briefcases, and told the local police so three days after the bombing, was somehow mislaid without ever getting to the desk of the examining magistrate.

Results of a German chemical analysis by the German manufacturer of the briefcases, settling a crucial question about its color, were never passed on to the magistrate either. Furthermore, the office which failed to pass on that possibly decisive evidence was the confidential affairs office of Italy's Ministry of the Interior.

While there is naturally a good deal of "don't worry, we can explain everything" going on, the average Italian is getting deeply skeptical about any comforting explanation. The uncomfortable explanation most rapidly gaining ground is the one touted by "red" extremists all along: That the Milan bank bomb was part of a neo-Fascist plot to spread disorder and panic, blame it on the leftists, and thereupon ride to power with a military junta like the Greek colonels; that the

Greek colonels have in fact been in on the plot from the first; and that at least some Italians in high places agree sufficiently to nip off with a bit of paper here and string there—or did, until all this blew up in their faces during the past week or so.

It is only fair to add that some of Italy's extreme leftists are no less capable of the same dark designs on the extreme rightists. More important by far, though, is the fact that all this did blow up with the help of Italians in high places in no way disposed to sit back and let a bunch of colonels take over.

Of course, that may not get Valpreda out of jail a day sooner. Nevertheless, it reminds those of us who tend to a doomsday view of Italian politics that today, as yesterday, a year ago, 10 years ago, things are literally not as black as they may seem.

Is There No Decency?

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON.—One of the highest-ranking American prisoners in North Vietnam is James Mulligan, a Navy captain who was shot down over Vinh on March 20, 1966. His wife, Louise, has waited for six and one-half years now with astonishing strength, wisdom and even humor. As many government officials have learned, she is a rare person, so courageous and so straight that she makes one ashamed of one's own petty worries.

Louise Mulligan was in the audience at the Statler Hotel here last week when President Nixon spoke to the families of prisoners and men missing in Southeast Asia. Most of the audience rose and applauded when he finished, but she stayed seated and silent. She saw no reason, as she put it, to applaud a man who had continued this terrible war for four more years.

After the President's speech, Mrs. Mulligan went out of the ballroom to telephone a friend. When she finished, she noticed a man watching her—the only other person in the hall. He was carrying a walkie-talkie with a receiver button in his ear, like the Secret Service men who accompany the President. As she walked out, she heard him say into the sending unit, "She is now leaving the hall."

Mrs. Mulligan told some of the other wives about her experience, saying how ironic she thought it was that she was asked to go to the White House to be fighting for democracy in South Vietnam and then found things like this happening at home. Two of her friends later saw the man who had followed her, and went up and asked who he was. He replied that he was a postal inspector.

What was done to Louise Mulligan is about par for the course in official Washington today—par for political decency and for candor. Visiting Washington these days is a depressing business. Even disagreement with President Nixon's policies cannot prepare one for the atmosphere of this city: It is ugly. It is shameful.

The President's appointments secretary is accused of helping to arrange a program of nasty sabotage directed at the Democratic party. Newspapers and magazines produce evidence tying him to one alleged saboteur in particular. The public might be thought entitled to a full statement of facts—an inquiry or a detailed, categorical denial of the charges.

But no. The White House press secretary, Ronald Ziegler, refuses through a long briefing to comment on the substance of the charges. He says the White House will pay no attention to "hearsay" or evidence from unidentified sources. In other words, it will not even look into charges against the man who guards the door of the President of the United States unless they are proven as they would have to be in a court of law. If that standard applied, virtually no government corruption would ever be officially investigated.

There are the many sawdust mounds in Washington now, men with nothing inside—their limit of character to what they will do for political ends. If it works, if you can get away with it, do it: That is the only standard.

Of course it is the President himself who sets the tone, of principle or mere political advantage. The standards of this

President were revealingly displayed in that speech to the prisoners' families. At one point Nixon reached out to introduce the subject of amnesty for those who refused to fight in Vietnam. To grant amnesty, he said, would be the most immoral thing I could think of. The sentiment was wisely judged for that audience—people whose husbands or sons fought and suffered for it. What the audience mostly did not remember was Nixon's statement last January that after the war "I for one would be very liberal with regard to amnesty."

A second passage laid it down as the duty of "opinion leaders" in this country "to stand by the President of the United States when he makes a terribly difficult, potentially unpopular decision."

That is the Nixon version of American democracy: our President does right or wrong, be it of promised peace or democracy. Then at the end came this promise: "There is nothing that I want more than to bring your loved ones home and I will never let you down." That from the man who made the prisoners a political issue and thereby assured that the North Vietnamese would use them for bargaining purposes. That from the man whose concern for Nguyen Van Thieu, however the bargaining with Thieu turns out now, kept the prisoners in their camps for four more years.

A Republican who held high office under President Eisenhower remarked the other day on how he disliked visiting Washington nowadays because he found the atmosphere so unpleasant. Dwight Eisenhower could be politically tough, but it is impossible to imagine him tolerating the slipperiness and the corrupt. It is impossible to imagine him promising to end a war and then continuing it with increasing ferocity for four years. But then he was a man who had a sense of proportion and of humanity.

The great moment of the Army-McCarthy hearings came back to me recently—the day when Joseph N. Welch, the Army counsel, responded to an act of meanness by Sen. Joseph McCarthy by asking him: "Have you no sense of decency, sir, at long last?" The question really sought a judgment from the American people, as it would if it were put to the men who hold power in Washington today.

JOAN MARBLE COOK, Rome.

IBM Action

So the Nixon administration is seeking IBM with a big anti-trust suit. What's the matter? Didn't IBM come across with a big enough contribution to the Republican campaign fund?

M. P. CAMPBELL, J. I. CAMPBELL, Isle of Ganna, Scotland.

From McGovern

Let's face it, what has Mac offered in his campaign but "moral with a spear"?

PAUL BINDER, Munich.

Tough Nixon Forcing Hand Of N. Vietnam

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—The most important single fact now discernible in the swirling mists of the Vietnam peace talks, President Nixon's confidence in the contrary to all the specialists' predictions, is that President Nixon will not settle with his enemy virtually intact.

The conviction of this peacemaker in the Nixon administration tells much about Mr. Nixon's view of the American bargaining position. That view is that, with the United States' hold on its powerful cards, including a promise card of time, Hanoi has decided that a cease-fire and an interim settlement is essential and essential now, on whole terms it can get.

Thus Hanoi, not Washington, has been primarily responsible for the extreme urgency of present negotiations which kept Henry Kissinger shuttling from Washington to Paris to Saigon in history's longest flying peace talks.

The Problem

Accordingly, Kissinger's bet with Thieu is not to let him share power with Vice Cong's National Liberation Front in a coalition government and certainly not to enter a loose, amorphous government national concord, as Hanoi was

The problem with Thieu, to the contrary, is to convince him that a settlement will not destroy his credibility as South Vietnamese leader either before, during or after the elections, which a Nixon has promised as part of peace proposals.

Even though that problem infinitely less difficult than persuading him to share power, a "coalition" government imposed by Washington, it is not so tough, as the Saigon negotiators between Kissinger and Thieu have proved.

For what the U.S. must accomplish, the Nixon plan is to succeed, is to convince all the warring and disparate political forces in South Vietnam—barring Communists and third-party neutralists—that U.S. withdrawal from the war does not mean U.S. withdrawal from Thieu, either at the time of withdrawal or in the future.

Thieu is fearful that his power and authority will start to disintegrate the moment it becomes clear that the U.S. is on the way out of the war.

Thieu's Wants

What Thieu wants has been obvious: open-ended U.S. American bombing to carry the war to Hanoi. What the U.S. wants is now becoming obvious: convince Thieu that, despite Communist territorial enclosures, mostly in thinly populated parts of South Vietnam, he will have a good chance to maintain control after U.S. withdrawal. Hanoi agrees to stop all its activity in the South.

Thus, deeply involved with President Nixon's negotiating task, the murky element of political psychology: not only to win draw the U.S. from the war but also to persuade Thieu himself that U.S. withdrawal will not be such an effect.

For Hanoi, U.S. insistence that Thieu must have every opportunity to retain the fundamental elements of power in a postwar Saigon government, demands the key Communist demand that "Thieu must go." It leads to the question whether Hanoi's settlement pressure is only temporary—directly linked to the presidential election—or the assumption that Mr. Nixon would make more concessions for than after the election, including concessions on Thieu.

Although presidential politics have always affected Communist strategy, that theory is not held here. To the contrary, it is scarcely conceivable that Hanoi is not fully aware of Mr. Nixon's hard line on the future of Thieu—yet the talks continue.

Thus, although the timing of Hanoi's peace drive may have been somewhat influenced by the U.S. election, it is almost certainly not tactical, but the result of two events of towering importance to Hanoi: Mr. Nixon's July 9 bombing—and miscalculation—and the rising pace of U.S. detente with Peking and Moscow.

North Vietnam may have decided that swimming against the tide of detente is too risky, even if the alternative is a South Vietnam still dominated by the hated Thieu.

Third Round Talks Set 2 Koreans

U.S. Red Cross
negotiation in North

U.S. Oct. 23 (UPI).—A 24-member South Korean delegation arrived in the North Korean capital today for Red Cross negotiations to reunite families separated by the division of the country after World War II.

The meeting, the third since the first in August, will begin tomorrow morning. The Koreans will return home by plane.

After the delegation's four-hour drive, the Korean government passed laws designed to speed the martial law process a week ago.

The state council, already the governing body, with the new laws, will be empowered to take over the functions of the parliament.

The council also passed two laws. One dismissed members of the central election management committee who had been indicted on recommendations of political parties and the banned campaigning for or against a constitutional amendment to referendum.

Lead of Group Hopeful
Announcing that he would lead political reforms for the approval of Mr. Park said that the unification talks North Korea could not proceed without such approval.

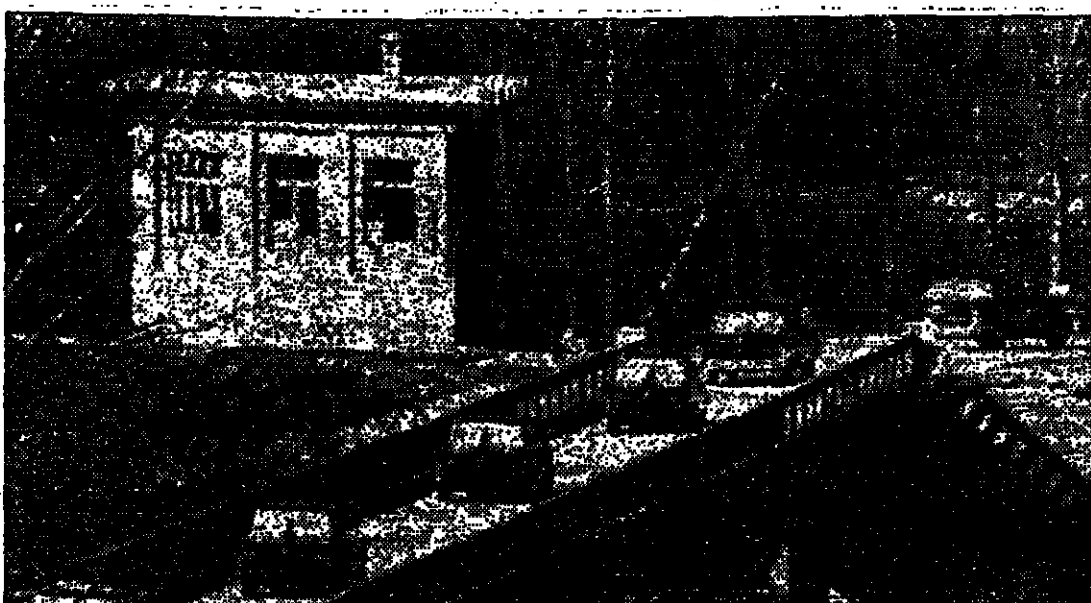
An arrival statement in Yang, Lee Bum Suk, head of the South Korean Red Cross, said: "We are hopeful we will be able to carry out our project at an early date."

talks seek to help 10 million. The agenda includes divided families, helping to visit and correspond and giving them.

Chief of Poland Visit to Sweden

Stockholm, Oct. 23 (UPI).—Chief of Poland arrived in Sweden today for a three-day official visit to normalize relations between the two nations.

Chief of Poland and three cabinet ministers met the guest and his wife at the airport today. After inspecting the guard, Mr. Jaroszewski to Haga Palace, where he will stay.



CROSSING THE BRIDGE—A 22-car convoy leaving the Panmunjom truce village yesterday for Pyongyang in North Korea, carrying a 34-man South Korean delegation to the third North-South main Red Cross meeting to help to reunite separated families.

Danish Cook Steals Trawler, Heads for North Sea and Storm

ABERDEEN, Scotland, Oct. 23 (AP).—A sea cook stole a Danish trawler here last night and was missing in a North Sea gale today after being chased by his angry skipper in another vessel.

The cook, Jorgen Christensen, 38, was last seen at the helm of the 12-ton Nordkap weaving erratically in rough seas whipped by 60-mile-an-hour winds.

Helpless
The Nordkap's skipper, Borge Jacobsen, 37, said later that the cook—who joined the crew last week—had no navigational or engineering experience and could now be "drifting helplessly" east of Aberdeen.

"I fear the worst. He doesn't know what he's doing. He has little chance of getting home," Mr. Jacobsen said of his cook.

Mr. Christensen took over the Nordkap late last night "for no apparent reason." He yelled to astonished watchers on the dock that he was heading home to Esbjerg, Denmark, 400 miles east.

The ship
Mr. Jacobsen and the Nordkap's two other crewmen leaped aboard another trawler with two police officers and gave chase. But the cook gave them the slip in the darkness after sideswiping an oil survey ship.

Thirteen hours later, Mr. Christensen was believed to be caught in a worsening storm and not answering radio calls.

Police reports indicated the cook "was under the influence of drink." But Mr. Jacobsen, who left Mr. Christensen on watch alone yesterday when the crew went ashore, said today: "There is no question of drink being involved."

British, Danish, German and Dutch coast guard ships have been alerted and oil rigs in the North Sea and the helicopters which service them have been told to look out for the stolen trawler.

Heavy Snowfalls Reported In Eastern Alps, Apennines

ROME, Oct. 23 (UPI).—Snowstorms struck mountainous areas in Italy, Austria, Switzerland and Southern Germany last night and today.

Snow was reported to be 18 inches deep today at the Brenner Pass between Italy and Austria.

Snow fell along the length of the Apennines and temperatures dropped to seven degrees below zero C at L'Aquila, 120 kilometers northeast of Rome.

Davos and other Alpine resorts in eastern Switzerland were covered by a meter or more of snow today and snow continued to fall in mountainous regions.

All major Alpine road passes were closed. Drivers were urged to use chains.

U.K. Frigate Sent To Iceland Area

LONDON, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Britain has stationed a second Royal Navy frigate off Iceland to protect British trawlers operating within Iceland's disputed 50-mile fishing limit, Fisheries Minister James Prior announced tonight.

He told a delegation of trawler owners that the frigate Phoenix was dispatched at the weekend to join the Achilles, which has been on the scene for about a week in case of any flare-up in the "cod war."

But both frigates are outside the 50-mile limit that Iceland unilaterally extended from 12 miles on Sept. 1.

Snow temporarily halted traffic between Disentis and Andermatt on the Furka-Oberalp railroad. A large snowdrift blocked a highway leading up to the resort of Arosa.

Official warnings said that there was "considerable danger" of avalanches because of snow drifts piled up by strong winds. Snow and sub-freezing temperatures during the weekend caused traffic jams, collisions and the closing of several roads in parts of Austria and Germany.

More than 30 inches of snow fell on some roads in the Vorarlberg and Tyrol Provinces of Austria.

The season's first snowfalls in Bavaria resulted in scores of accidents.

Israeli Mayor Of Gaza After Arab Is Fired

Former Leader Barred
Electrification Order

GAZA, Oct. 23 (UPI).—An Israeli official took over as mayor of Gaza City today after the occupation authorities fired his Arab predecessor in a dispute over Palestinian refugees.

A military spokesman said Rashed al-Shawa was dismissed yesterday for refusing an order to provide water and electricity from Gaza City to the nearby Shati refugee camp.

Mr. Shawa's nine-man city council resigned in sympathy. In a letter explaining his refusal to comply with the Israeli order, Mr. Shawa said that any change in the status of the camp would have "far-reaching political and social repercussions" for the 24,000 refugees there.

Israeli authorities denied that their order to Mr. Shawa was intended to assassinate the refugees living in the camp. They said they wanted only to improve the lives of the refugees.

Essential Services
Other Gaza Strip municipalities have obeyed similar orders to provide essential services to the refugees living in camps adjacent to their towns. There are more than 210,000 refugees in eight camps in the strip.

Uri Chechik, a Defense Ministry official who works with the military government, was named Gaza mayor, a post he held for nine months before Mr. Shawa, a millionaire citrus grower, was appointed Sept. 23, 1971.

Military sources said that Mr. Chechik most likely would remain in the post for several months until a suitable Arab mayor could be found. They said that Mr. Shawa would not be reappointed to the post.

Mr. Shawa was the second Arab mayor of Gaza City since Israel captured the Gaza Strip in the 1967 Middle East war.

The mayor at the time of the war, Rajeb el-Alami, was kept in his post until late 1970, when he was fired because he resisted the connection of Gaza City to Israel's electricity system. Mr. Chechik was named to replace him.

Heath's Oslo Trip Put Off
OSLO, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—An official visit by British Prime Minister Edward Heath next month has been postponed because of the change of government in Norway. It was officially announced today.

On Salaries, Purge Plans

Spain Forbids Professors To Meet, Air Grievances

By Miguel Acoca

MADRID, Oct. 23 (UPI).—Spanish university professors were forbidden today to meet to discuss either the government's planned purge of political dissenters from their ranks or their unpaid salaries and their unpaid teaching contracts.

The ban was ordered by registered letter sent to professors without tenure at Madrid's autonomous university. The letter also "absolutely forbids" meetings of professors with students.

It was not known whether teachers at Spain's 17 other universities had received similar warnings. Such meetings were forbidden under the education decrees issued last summer by Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

The decrees placed all state-run universities under direct government control, and made rectors responsible for maintaining discipline on the campus.

University sources said that the government appeared to be reconsidering the projected purge of 350 professors without tenure because of resistance among rectors and deans. They have warned that the ouster of political dissenters would only start trouble as classes get under way.

The sources said that many on the list, which was compiled by a military group, have been reinstated with warnings that they will be closely watched.

Students have already begun to protest. The government, meanwhile, has taken measures apparently intended to force some professors to resign. Many have not yet received back pay for last year, when the universities were beset by continuing strikes.

At one college in Madrid some teachers were told that they would not be paid for the present academic year, which began last week, until the budget is sorted out. They were also told that contracts would not be renewed.

Hurricane Rakes Atoll North of Fiji

HONOLULU, Oct. 23 (AP).—A hurricane has raked Funafuti atoll in the Ellice Islands and is heading south for the Fiji group, officials reported here yesterday. Funafuti atoll, the capital of the Ellice Islands, has a population of about 1,000. Six were reported to be missing, after a wall of water washed over the atoll Friday destroying 90 percent of its structures. The atoll is 12 feet above sea level.

Japan, Russia Open Meetings On Peace Pact

MOSCOW, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Japan and the Soviet Union today began formal ministerial talks on a World War II peace treaty. The talks between Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira of Japan and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will also cover postwar developments, such as Japan's new diplomatic ties with China.

While the two ministers met, Japanese and Soviet trade officials here discussed the export of Siberian natural gas to Japan.

A major obstacle to hopes of a peace treaty is a difference of views over four Japanese islands that have been in Soviet possession since 1945. Japan wants them back.

Political observers here believe Moscow is sensitive about the possibility of returning territory because this could give China leverage in their border dispute.



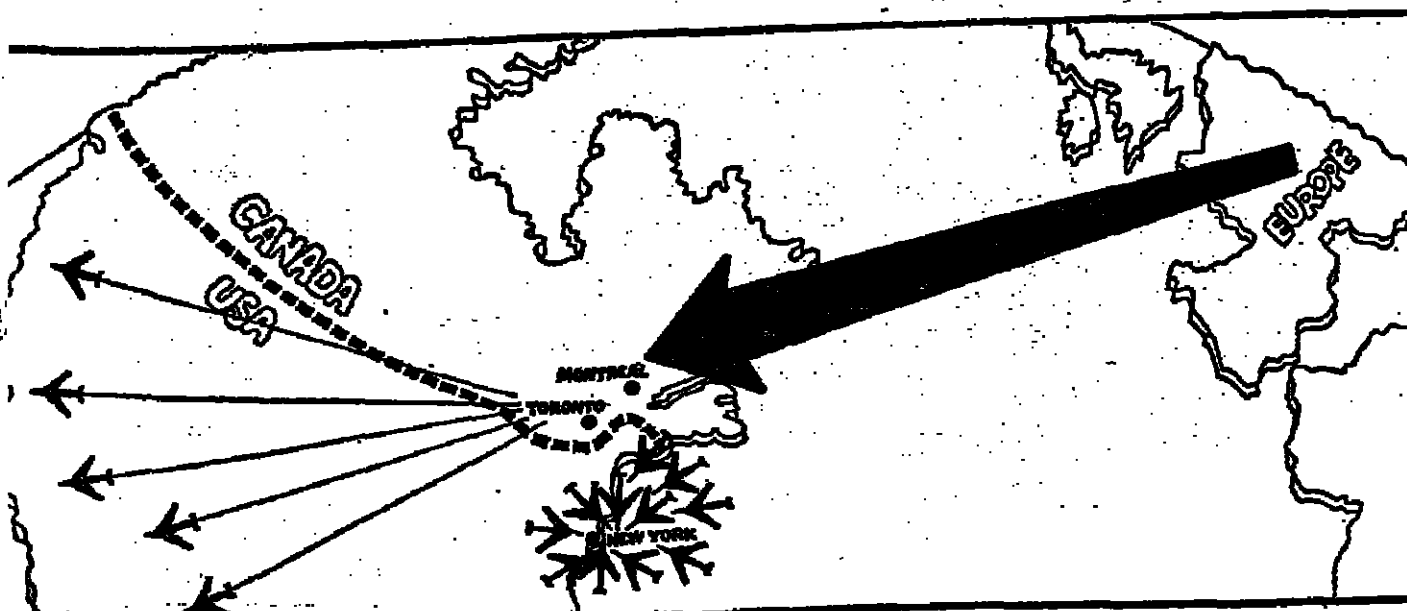
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Emily Genauer The New Museums of Texas— Testing Ground for Ideas

NEW YORK—Texas, somebody
down there said to me the
other day, has become one of the
big museums. It was typical
Texas-type hyperbole, but not
without point. Hundreds of critics,
museum directors, collectors,
patrons, dealers had gathered
from all over the country and
even Europe, to move in a cham-
pagne-fueled pilgrimage to the
openings of new museums in Fort
Worth, Corpus Christi, Houston.
I went on as far as Amarillo; no
opening party there, but the
completion of an Edward Stone
designed museum in the Texas
Panhandle, even a couple of
months ago, is still an event
worth noting.

Actually architecture was the
main event in each of the
museums, and one of the reasons
the Texas phenomenon is of
singular importance to the whole
country. Free of normal com-
mercial pressures in the designing
of museums, distinguished archi-
tects have been making them a
testing-ground for new and
experimental ideas that must
surely have application to other
buildings as well. They have
special significance in this time
when funds for the building of
cultural facilities, not to mention
the art they are to contain, grow
increasingly hard to raise. The
country is carefully watching,
that is, to see not only what pro-
grams are being devised to enable
the new facilities to perform
public service justifying their
great cost, but what forms top
architects have come up with to
promote these programs as well
as to function as beautiful objects
on their own, enhancing the art
they present.

As a radically new form, then,
and an exceedingly effective one,
the Kimbell Art Museum in Fort
Worth, designed by Louis I. Kahn,
must unquestionably take top
place, not only among the new
Texas structures but among all
recently completed museums any-
where in the country.

Kahn, one of the most esteemed
(although to the general public
least publicized) architects in the
country, has never before built a
museum. Working closely with
Richard F. Brown, Fort Worth's
director, he designed a series of
galleries topped by semi-circular,
barrel-like roofs described by the
architect as concrete, cycloid
vaults, although what they may
bring to some viewers' minds are
quonset huts.

The center of each long vault-
ed ceiling is split down the middle
with a three-foot opening to
admit natural light which is dif-
fused by metal mirrored filters
punched through with holes spaced
by computer-reckoning to per-
mit variations of light during
the day. The process is far too
difficult for me not only to
describe but to understand. No
matter. It makes for a warm,
glowing, intimate setting further
enhanced by gallery walls of
travertine, finely textured wood,
even stainless steel superbly fin-
ished to the soft luster of pewter.
Within the galleries are casual
groupings of comfortable furni-
ture on Oriental rugs. Never has
a museum as spectacular and as
innovative as this, and as monu-
mental in its space, yielded a
something more directly and sym-
pathetically scaled to the physical
dimensions and absorptive capac-
ities of human beings.

And yet... while recognizing,
applauding, saluting without reser-
vation the building's extraor-
dinary virtues, the galleries them-
selves left me wanting. It is
a response so idiosyncratic that
it is, perhaps, unfair to mention.
The fact is, nevertheless, that I
respond to a museum setting
which is less intimate, and more
exacting. I look for grandeur, not
informality. I want my first en-
trance to a museum to take me
out of my everyday world to an-
other, where my spirits will not
relax but be sent soaring. It is
of course, why Frank Lloyd
Wright's Guggenheim Museum
still remains my favorite.

Admittedly, the Guggenheim
offers competition to all but the
very best works. The Fort Worth
museum, on the contrary, holds
out exceptional hospitality. And
that worried me a bit, too. It is,
of course, a job of inestimable
difficulty, rounding up a top-
grade collection quickly. And the
Kimbell Art Foundation, bene-
ficiary of the estate of Kay Kim-
bell, a tycoon in oils, foods and
many other industries, owned,
when he died in 1964, many works
of less than top quality.

Gradually Mr. Brown is replac-
ing these, and already he has
made some extraordinary acqui-
sitions. Among them is a superb
series of 12th-century frescoes
removed from a chapel near
Avignon, transferred to canvas,
mounted on wood panels, and
reconstructed in a separate free-
standing structure simulating the
space for which they were original-



The Kimbell Art Museum, Fort Worth, designed by Louis I. Kahn.

ly painted. Another singular
acquisition is a 13th-century En-
glish work known as the Bar-
nabas Altarpiece, combining
marvelous power and sweetness,
as described by scholars as pos-
sibly being the earliest surviving
English panel painting anywhere.
But along with other great
works ranging in date from a
Cycladic marble made around
3000 B.C. to a cubist Picasso, and
including rare treasures of Oriental
and primitive African and
pre-Columbian art, are scores of
pictures which would seem to be
either over-generously attributed
or lesser examples by major
figures.

Again I say no matter. The
Kimbell Foundation has endless
resources. If the Metropolitan
and other major museums con-
tinue to liquidate major works in
the interests of new acquisitions
or expansion, the Fort Worth
museum will have little trouble
filling in its still considerable
gaps.

Philip Johnson designed a sec-
ond of the new museums, that
at Corpus Christi. This one had
to be spectacular, being Johnson's.
It is a relatively small building,
a 15,000 square foot white box
glittering on the edge of the Gulf
of Mexico (the Kahn complex oc-
cupies 120,000 square feet). It is
a jewel-case (cost \$1.3 million)—
but without jewels.

What is inside first, then, since
it is most easily disposed of? The
building contains three main ex-
hibition areas, two of them rela-
tively small, the third a large
space soaring two-and-a-half
stories high, magnificently lit by
daylight pouring in through sky-
lights and two great windows
(some 10 by 12 feet) which, open-
ing on the gulf, suggest the calm
pictures of Tanguy or Magritte.

What is hung now in that
beautiful major space is a flock
of Andy Warhol's familiar flowers,
seemingly identical although small
differences are perceptible on
careful although unrewarding ex-
amination, along with his wall-
filling series of hardy varying
self-portraits and portraits of his
friends and patrons. The result
is as satisfying as a bulletin board
of blown-up cut-outs from a fash-
ion magazine a couple of seasons
old. They have not understood
yet, in Corpus Christi, that if your
aim is to be fashionable rather
than fine, you had better get with
it. Warhol is already *déjà vu*.

The two smaller galleries are
currently fixed, respectively, with
an exhibition of Jasper John's
constructions, and some of Frank
Stella's recent paintings, with the
space given to Stella, on the
building's second level and reach-
ed by a spectacular 60-foot walk-
way overlooking the great hall,
much the more satisfactory.
But it is the stunning building
itself which is the thing here. And
that leaves me, in balance (or,
rather, because there is no bal-
ance), more disappointed than at
Fort Worth. Johnson himself
puckishly calls his building a
marshmallow. What it really is,
is a great, complex, cubist sculp-
ture.

The purpose of the Corpus
Christi museum, says Catherine
S. Callender, its director, is not
to assemble a permanent collec-
tion but rather to bring new art

to the city and create a dramatic
and aesthetically exciting struc-
ture. It is a legitimate purpose.
But it would be a great pity if,
even within the limitations im-
posed by available loan exhibi-
tions, and the brouhaha inevitably
engendered by avant-garde shows,
the museum did not attempt to
bring in material with more
substance, with educational as
well as entertainment potential.
Surely it is of first importance
for the people of Corpus Christi,
isolated from the cultural centers
of Texas, to understand that art
can be more than fun and games,
or, in effect, a brightly colored
neon sign reading "we are here."
Their answer might be "So what,
if that's all there is?" Because
there is a lot more. And Philip
Johnson's beautiful little building,
for all its own concentrated
strength, can show it off superbly.

In Houston the big news is the
opening of the Contemporary Arts
Museum, a sharply angled, metal
parallelogram of a structure that
sits directly across the street
from the wing the great pio-
neer, Mies van der Rohe, designed
for Houston's Museum of Fine
Arts some years ago. It makes
Mies look old-fashioned—but won-
derful. Actually Mies's structure
never did work very well. Its
interior space was too big to
handle almost anything other
than gigantic works. It is being
expanded now in a sweeping
curve of glass wall and interior
changes that must prove much
more practical. The new Con-
temporary Arts structure looks
promising from the outside; in-
side it is a warehouse, a "mini-
mal metal-box sculpture," says
architect Gunnar Birkerts, that

in truth, suggests minimalism and
merit. The Museum of Fine Arts
has a loan exhibition on view
for a year of masterpieces from
Norton Simon's collection: just
some Rembrandts, Zurbarans and
the like.

That leaves Amarillo still un-
accounted for. Well, it is not a
sensational building that Stone-
of Washington's Kennedy Cultural
Center—has done this time, but a
simple, useful, modest and ex-
tremely good-looking one, designed
as part of the Amarillo Col-
lege complex, and as a regional
art center for that remote north-
west corner of Texas. Its director,
Thomas Matheys, has great
plans for it. Something of his
forthrightness can be gathered
from his recent show of the re-
vered (especially in the West) and
immensely expensive cowboy
paintings and sculpture of Freder-
ick Remington and Charles Rus-
sell, in which he labelled them
hereafter as the sentimental
romantic-realist illustrators they
were. I gather Texas took an-
other, longer look—and maybe at
last agreed. Anyway, the build-
ing is still standing.

Frost for Orchards
WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (UPI).—
"Ice" is being used experimen-
tally to save orchards in Spring-
field, Ore., from frost damage,
the National Geographic Maga-
zine reports. Spraying hot waste
water from a nearby pulp plant
on the trees sheathes buds in
"warm" ice that keeps them in-
sulated at about 30 degrees
Fahrenheit when the tempera-
ture drops much lower.

Paris Restaurant: Specialist in Difficulty

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (UPI).—"When people go to restaurants,
they should eat what they cannot prepare
themselves. For simple dishes, they might as well
eat at home."
True to his philosophy, Jean-François Ferré
deals exclusively with the difficult, the complicated
and the elaborate. Since he has talent, talent,
and ambition, he occasionally achieves the exalted.
By following the rules of his spiritual master,
Escoffier, there are few mistakes.
Ferré is a new patron-chef on the Paris gas-
tronomical scene, and he bears watching. His
Auberge de France opened the first week of Sep-
tember, and already it is an address in the best
little black books.

He is only 28 years old, but his experience in-
cludes three years in the kitchens of the Tour
d'Argent and five and a half years as the chef
of the catering department of Fauchon. Both
Claude Terrail, proprietor of the Tour, and Ed-
mond Bory, director of Fauchon, are among the
supporters of the new Auberge.

Fish Dish
The bar *All-Baba* is the kind of high note that
particularly pleases Ferré. No housewife would
bother to do it. In fact, as he points out, most house-
wives don't like to handle fish at all.
For this dish which is good enough to make a
reputation, a sea bass is completely skinned and
boned. This is another Ferré principle. A res-
taurant client should never be faced with the
annoyance of a fish bone.

Into the cavity goes a mousse of pike, trout,
salmon and cream. It is rich and delectable yet
deceptively light, for Ferré refuses to use flour
or starches in his cooking.
Presentation is the art of haute cuisine. The

fish is reconstituted, even to a simulation of its
scales created by overlapping rows of sliced mar-
row and tomato. The alternating scallops of red
and green provide a suggestion of iridescence.
The bass is then braised in the oven and served
with a *velouté de poisson* enriched with a Hol-
landaise sauce.

For me, a bar *All-Baba* represents a meal for
the week, but Ferré recommends it as a first
course.
Everything on the menu has a knowing touch.
Duckling, garnished with blood oranges from
Seville, is prepared with a sherry vinegar. Quail
Auberge de France (48 hours advance notice) are
boned and stuffed with a mousse of veal à la
creme, dice of foie gras and dice truffes.

Vegetables are treated to the same kind of
painstaking treatment. Cucumbers *Duchesse du
Berry* are carved into the shape of olives, poach-
ed, and then glazed in butter. *Pommes Berry*
are baked potatoes scooped from their shells, and
mixed with raw egg yolk and chopped truffes.
The potato pulp is rolled into balls, tossed with
crushed almonds and then fried.
Despite his culinary extravaganzas, Ferré is
trying to hold the price for a meal including wine
to 60 francs. The decor is simple and the service
still has some kinks. Ferré is concentrating on
his kitchen, where he has more personnel than
in the dining room.

He is an indefatigable young man and keeps
open house from noon until 3 a.m. Afternoons
people drop in for a cup of tea or a glass of
champagne and pastry and from midnight on
for after-the-theater suppers.
(Auberge de France, 1 Rue du Mont Thabor,
Paris 1. Telephone: 073-60-26. Closed Tuesdays.
Average price: 60 francs.)

PARIS FASHIONS

A British Designer Stars During Ready-to-Wear Week

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 23 (UPI).—Anybody who has been wondering
if the dress business had anywhere to go should take a
look at Jean Muir's collection. This British designer is doing with
dress what Mary Quant once did with the mini skirt, she
becoming a world influence.

Her group of 30 or so dresses shown this morning as
part of a French ready-to-wear week drew heavy applause from
buyers. Miss Muir builds her soft silk jersey dresses as
a tiny yoke and a high, bust belt.
Then she plays games with
sleeves which vary from wide
butterflies to full flounces that
fold around into a small cape.
Her proportions are so right that
the skirt lengths, which vary
from above the knee to mid-
ankle, are of no consequence.

Her pink and pale grey groups
were the most effective. Since
these are summer fashions, Miss
Muir also added printed crêpe de
chêne. She updated the whole
dress look by having the girls
wear dark hosiery and high-heeled
shoes.

The other star today was Karl
Lagerfeld, with the Chloé col-
lection. Mr. Lagerfeld used the
shirt theme all the way through
and put it across with crêpe de
chêne, which made the whole
collection as light as a whisper.

Shanting Coats
In a deluxe sportswear ap-
proach, Lagerfeld cut a number
of ivory silk shanting coats along
trough-coat lines. He did not
ignore pants but made them
soft, wide, loose and usually in
a tweed-print silk.

Mid-ankle pleated silk skirts
were worn with a tucked-in silk
shirt and a silk overcoat or else
a short evening sweater. Another
alternative was the long, printed
skirt with a black bra.

Prints are always strong at
Chloé, but this time the hit
pattern is sure to be the multi-
colored shells.

Despite the loose and easy look
of the collection, Lagerfeld is
going back to the fit. He had a
few significant numbers in which
the jacket, worn over a pleated
skirt, came close to resembling an
hour glass.

Meanwhile, the French ready-
to-wear salon—the stars show on
—"ice" is being used experimen-
tally to save orchards in Spring-
field, Ore., from frost damage,
the National Geographic Maga-
zine reports. Spraying hot waste
water from a nearby pulp plant
on the trees sheathes buds in
"warm" ice that keeps them in-
sulated at about 30 degrees
Fahrenheit when the tempera-
ture drops much lower.

The two floors (56,000 square
meters) are filled to capacity.
With a "we just can't knock
down the walls" shrug, a French
official said that 60 would-be

A summer of '73 look
André Ledoux collect

exhibitors had to be put
waiting list.

The newest improvement to
significant complex (10 bars, 6
restaurants, three banks,
travel agencies, two post
two hairdressers and a
office) is a free fashion o-
puter service.

Reportedly an internal
first, the computers cost \$20
to install—courtesy of the re-
to-wear people, a radio net
a fashion magazine and a
firm.

Question Sheet
The computer question a-
covers every possible gram
from sweaters to swimwear,
give the nature of the sum
you are interested in and
price range. In a matter of
utes, the answer pops out,
plete with names, addresses,
telephone numbers of the
with what you want. And
and Scandinavians were first
take advantage of the ser-
The others needed a little
talk to get used to it.

At the end of the first day
was clear that fashion inte-
varied according to national-
The French, for instance, a
keen on city dresses, the Am-
cans in solid color twin sets,
the British in cocktail dresses.

The rush and crush at
salon is also worse than
We are expecting 24,000 buy-
representing 60,000 firms—a
percent increase over last year
a French official said.

After the Americans, whose
taste in French fashion is
jumped 60 percent in the
six months, the Japanese are
gliming to look like serious buy-
ers. Up to now, according
Bruno de Roselle, the head of
French ready-to-wear industry
the Japanese only came into
fashion picture as licensees.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (UPI).—
This is how critics rate
stage productions in New York
—The Hostage
Behan's play about an Eng-
soldier captured in London
and held hostage in Dublin
the Irish Republican Army,
ed the repertoire of the City
for Acting Company, which
now in its first season at
Good Shepherd-Paith Church
Lincoln Center. "Today per-
even more than when Behan's
Miss (Joan) Littlewood com-
puter their play, we must take a
serious view of the violence
Northern Ireland, or the
and killing of innocent hosta-
Clive Barnes of the New York
Times says "And in any case
these young actors, good as
are, are not up to transmitting
plodding play into an evanes-
cent but at times grimly signifi-
cant musical evening." Gene Lee
the director, "certainly has a
right approach, but apparent
insufficient means."

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Soviet Output Weak in Consumer Sector

MOSCOW, Oct. 23 (AP-DJ).—Soviet production in the consumer sector for the first nine months of the year has been satisfactory overall, but weakness persists in the priority consumer sector, Pravda, the Communist newspaper, reported this weekend.

French Firms Report Profit

PARIS, Oct. 23 (AP-DJ).—French firms' first-half profits were 107.5 million francs, down from 117.5 million in 1971, according to a survey by the French Chamber of Commerce and Industry, which reported a 10 percent drop in profits for the first half of the year. The survey, which is based on data from 1,000 firms, shows that the drop in profits was due to a combination of factors, including a decline in sales and an increase in costs. The survey also shows that the drop in profits was not uniform across all sectors, with some sectors showing a decline and others showing an increase.

ALCAN Profit Off
MONTREAL, Oct. 23 (AP-DJ).—Alcan Aluminum Ltd. profit fell 7.9 percent in the third quarter and 0.8 percent in nine months, the company said today.

Money Supply Slows in U.K.

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP-DJ).—Britain's broadly-defined money supply slowed to an annual rate of about 30 percent in the three months ended Sept. 19, according to the Bank of England statistics issued today.

Japan Aide Sees Curb in Some Exports Soon

TOKYO, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Japanese Trade Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said today he hoped to curb certain exports by the end of this month. He said his ministry is considering the possibility of imposing foreign trade control ordinances on the export of tape recorders, hearing aids, and some other items.

by the Central Statistical Board today, output so far this year is 8.7 percent higher than in the year ago period. The highest rates of growth were shown by the engineering, chemical, petrochemical and power industries.

There were shortfalls, however, in some industries that the party leadership had promised would show the way into the consumer era. These included shoes, textiles, clothing, radios, televisions and washing machines.

"While industry on the whole has fulfilled its plan in the first nine months," Pravda said, "many enterprises still do not completely use available reserves for further increases in production."

"There are shortcomings in the use of productive capacities, work time and raw materials," the newspaper said in a review of the economic performance.

In addition, it complained that "not everywhere is production output assured in the required assortment and quality."

Among the items in short supply is "technological equipment for light industry," which means that automation of industry is lagging, Pravda said.

Great Leap Falls

The great leap forward in consumer goods, promised by party leader Zhou Enlai, Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders when the five-year plan was announced last year, was to be based on increased automation of light industry. The shortage in this area is an admission that the breakthrough is falling. Among the items mentioned, several not only failed to meet the goals of the plan but fell short of last year's output.

A possible indication of trouble in gathering next year's crop was the fact that 5 percent fewer harvesting combines were turned out this year than last. Shortage of machinery has been a source of complaint in the fields.

Bank lending relates directly to the money supply, which includes sight and time deposits, resident-owned foreign currency deposits and notes and coins in circulation.

German Supply Slows
FRANKFURT, Oct. 23 (AP-DJ).—Monetary expansion slowed markedly in West Germany during September, the Bundesbank said today.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Hoechst Plans Stake in Paint Firm

Frankfurt, Oct. 23 (AP-DJ).—Hoechst AG, the world's largest chemical manufacturer, is planning to acquire a majority stake in the family-owned paint manufacturer, the Hoechst Paints and Varnishes Co. (Hoechst Lack- und Farbenwerke AG). The company, which is based in Frankfurt, has a capital of 40 million Deutsche marks and is owned 51 percent by Hoechst and 49 percent by the Hoechst family. Hoechst will not say how much it will pay for its stake. The two have cooperated for many years and under the new arrangement Hoechst will remain an independent paint concern. Earlier this year Hoechst expanded its paint interests by taking over Wagemann's Lackfabriken of Holland. It already had a substantial interest in the British paint industry through its subsidiary, Berger, Jensen & Nicholson.

Telephone Independents to Merge

Continental Telephone and Midcontinent Telephone have agreed in principle to merge. Terms call for the exchange of each share of Midcontinent common for 1.1 shares of Continental common—an exchange worth about \$189 million. Shareholders of both companies will vote on the merger early next year. The combined company would continue with the name Continental Telephone. The combined assets of the two would total \$1.81 billion.

Polaroid to Introduce New Camera

Polaroid will introduce its new instant-picture color camera, SX70 Land camera, Thursday. The camera, so small it can fit in a jacket pocket,

will retail for \$180. After its introduction in the Florida market Nov. 10, the camera may then be introduced in another regional market in late January before being marketed nationally sometime next year. The film will retail for \$3.90 for each pack of ten exposures. The new system is designed to do away with the present messy method of yanking a film from a bulky camera, waiting for it to develop and then pulling a glossy negative away from the print.

Bank Merger Called Off

Wells Fargo Bank of San Francisco has terminated its agreement to buy the \$1.25 billion First Western Bank & Trust Co. of Los Angeles from World Airways for \$65 million in cash and notes. The plan had been under anti-trust attack by the Justice Department, and its cancellation had long been considered to be a foregone conclusion by banking analysts. A key factor in the failure of the negotiations, according to sources close to the banks, was the political criticism this year of the Justice Department's agreement to settle its anti-trust case against International Telephone & Telegraph, which reportedly made department attorneys unwilling to consider a compromise that the two banks could accept as reasonable.

Sperry to Buy Schlumberger Unit

Schlumberger Ltd. and Sperry Rand Corp. have agreed in principle for Sperry's Univac division to acquire the computer operations and certain assets of EMIS-Computer of Minneapolis, a division of Western Instruments Inc., a Schlumberger subsidiary. Terms were not disclosed.

But Price Unit's Rules Observed

Profits Leap 20%, Survey in U.S. Shows

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (NYT).—Sharply higher profits have been reported by hundreds of corporations in recent weeks, but the Price Commission says there still appears to be good conformity with its rules restricting profit margins.

Many of the companies with improved third-quarter earnings have taken advantage of a regulation allowing them to make profits at 1968 and 1969 levels.

Aluminum Co. of America, for example, whose third-quarter profits soared about 500 percent above year-earlier levels, said it still has not reached its profit levels of 1968, 1969, or 1970.

Meanwhile First National City Bank said that after-tax profits of U.S. corporations in the third quarter surged 20 percent above the same quarter last year, according to its preliminary survey of 744 companies.

Several economists said in response to a query that they expected overall corporate profits for the quarter to be at least 15 percent higher than year-earlier levels, after all companies have reported.

Fueling Aspect
One aspect of rapidly escalating profits that has puzzled some observers is why earnings are allowed to jump so high when wages must be held to a relatively modest 5.5 percent increase, when price increases are supposed to average only 2.5 percent annually, and when dividends are held to a voluntary 4 percent growth rate.

Company Reports

Anacostia			
Third Quarter	1972	1971	
Revenue (millions)	246.4	227.1	
Profits (millions)	11.94	15.45	
Per Share	0.55	0.70	
Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)	753.7	719.5	
Profits (millions)	127.83	7.97	
Per Share	5.34	0.36	
Allegheny Power System			
Third Quarter	1972	1971	
Revenue (millions)	258.5	235.0	
Profits (millions)	42.39	30.2	
Per Share	1.71	1.60	
AMF			
Third Quarter	1972	1971	
Revenue (millions)	214.7	197.8	
Profits (millions)	13.36	9.87	
Per Share	0.71	0.53	
Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)	653.8	617.9	
Profits (millions)	41.01	30.38	
Per Share	2.19	1.64	
Branch Airways			
Third Quarter	1972	1971	
Revenue (millions)	97.4	89.4	
Profits (millions)	5.45	4.95	
Per Share	0.27	0.25	
Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)	277.8	251.2	
Profits (millions)	12.3	8.02	
Per Share	0.69	0.30	
Chrysler			
Third Quarter	1972	1971	
Revenue (millions)	2,300.0	1,900.0	
Profits (millions)	31.9	8.2	
Per Share	0.61	0.12	
Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)	7,100.0	5,900.0	
Profits (millions)	135.1	45.4	
Per Share	2.64	0.97	
Clark Equipment			
Third Quarter	1972	1971	
Revenue (millions)	223.9	152.9	
Profits (millions)	9.7	6.31	
Per Share	0.73	0.52	
Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)	663.8	531.5	
Profits (millions)	28.96	19.48	
Per Share	2.18	1.60	
Cold Industries			
Third Quarter	1972	1971	
Revenue (millions)	165.8	145.5	
Profits (millions)	2.75	1.41	
Per Share	0.25	0.05	
Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)	518.2	490.5	
Profits (millions)	10.89	10.18	
Per Share	1.16	1.08	
Crested Peabody			
Third Quarter	1972	1971	
Revenue (millions)	144.0	122.8	
Profits (millions)	3.86	3.8	
Per Share (Diluted)	0.40	0.39	
Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)	394.5	348.9	
Profits (millions)	9.43	7.78	
Per Share	0.94	0.78	
Mobil Oil			
Third Quarter	1972	1971	
Revenue (millions)	3,500.0	2,300.0	
Profits (millions)	140.9	134.1	
Per Share	1.38	1.32	
Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)	7,990.0	6,890.0	
Profits (millions)	412.7	391.3	
Per Share	4.06	3.86	
Northwest Industries			
Third Quarter	1972	1971	
Revenue (millions)	174.4	163.5	
Profits (millions)	9.31	9.95	
Per Share (Diluted)	0.72	0.87	
Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)	492.2	422.2	
Profits (millions)	22.77	20.87	
Per Share (Diluted)	1.91	1.59	
Magnevac			
Third Quarter	1972	1971	
Revenue (millions)	167.2	145.1	
Profits (millions)	4.9	8.0	
Per Share	0.28	0.46	
Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)	478.78	435.16	
Profits (millions)	15.63	22.61	
Per Share	0.89	1.40	
N.A. Phillips			
Third Quarter	1972	1971	
Revenue (millions)	151.72	143.24	
Profits (millions)	5.83	4.42	
Per Share	0.65	0.50	
Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)	465.8	410.25	
Profits (millions)	16.58	8.9	
Per Share	1.58	0.78	
Olin			
Third Quarter	1972	1971	
Revenue (millions)	337.13	289.98	
Profits (millions)	7.1	5.97	
Per Share	0.30	0.26	
Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)	1,010.29	889.39	
Profits (millions)	25.15	20.76	
Per Share	1.05	0.87	
Pan Am			
Third Quarter	1972	1971	
Revenue (millions)	397.1	357.2	
Profits (millions)	20.07	25.54	
Per Share	0.50	0.64	
Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)	998.4	896.0	
Profits (millions)	14.5	13.93	
Per Share	0.26	0.27	
Schlitz (Jos.)			
Third Quarter	1972	1971	
Revenue (millions)	292.2	177.5	
Profits (millions)	13.07	9.98	
Per Share	0.45	0.34	
Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)	893.9	506.1	
Profits (millions)	36.25	27.76	
Per Share	1.25	0.66	

(Continued on P. 11, Col. 4)

U.S. Deficit In Payments Seen Wider

Bank Expects Quarter Gap of \$4.75 Billion

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—The U.S. balance-of-payments deficit for the third quarter is estimated at \$4.75 billion by economists at Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

The figure, which does not reflect adjustment for seasonal factors, compares with the deficit of \$700 million recorded in the second quarter.

The bank's publication, World Financial Markets, says virtually the whole third-quarter deficit came in July, "when there were massive short-term capital outflows" following Britain's decision to float the pound. Since the middle of August, it adds, some of the outflow has been reversed.

Morgan's estimate brings the official settlements deficit—which measures the dollars held by official foreign institutions—for nine months to about \$5.25 billion, with inflows and outflows of short-term capital about balanced for the period.

For 1972 as a whole, the bank anticipates a deficit in the "basic" balance—comprising trade, tourism and long-term capital flows—of over \$10 billion.

Morgan said it sees the trade position continuing a "moderate" improvement that began in May, and exports for the remainder of 1972 may be expanded by stepped-up exports of agricultural commodities—particularly shipments to the Soviet Union.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Oct. 23, 1972	Previous
Ster. (8 per \$)	2.3917	2.3944
Sole fr. (A)	44.18-21	44.125-145
Belg. fr. (B)	44.18-21	44.125-145
Deutsche mark	3.2144-46	3.2045-207
Danish krona	4.6965-68	4.6965-68
French franc	34.90-96	34.90-96
Fr. fr. (A)	4.975-305	4.975-305
Gr. dr. (B)	16.04-0255	16.04-0255
Italian lira	333.33-41	333.33-41
Irish pound	4.20	4.20
Israeli sheqel	34.25-35	34.25-35
Japanese yen	36.45-50	36.45-50
Schilling	23.19-21	23.19-21
Sv. krona	4.7427-37	4.7427-37
Swiss franc	2.0707-75	2.0707-75
Yen	360.10	360.10

A: Free. B: Commercial.

Market Rises Sharply As Peace Hopes Grow

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices rallied strongly again today as rumors of a cease-fire in Indochina continued. Glamour issues once again scored the best gains. Prices opened with a rush and reached their highest level at 11 a.m., when the Dow Jones industrial average ran ahead more than 11 1/2.

Prices edged downward during the rest of the session, while hopes for peace continued to run high.

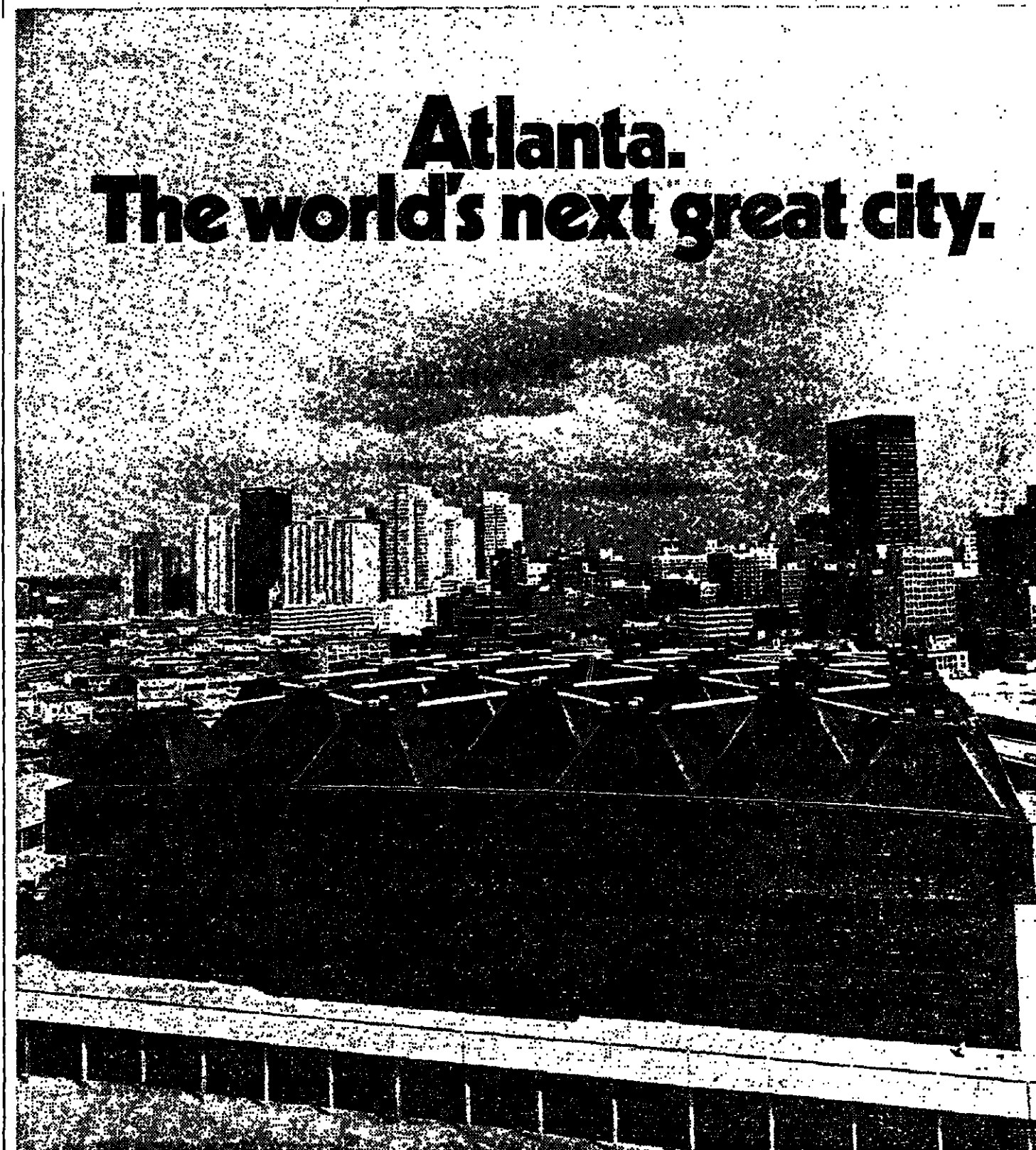
U.S. Controls Seen Staying

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 23 (AP-DJ).—Leaders of the largest U.S. corporations expect wage-price controls to be a factor in the economy long after the current control law expires April 30. Executives who gathered here over the weekend for the autumn meeting of the elite Business Council generally wanted the controls ended; but many favored and expected to see enacted a system of more relaxed controls, perhaps focusing on certain inflation-prone industries, such as construction.

Others, who believed that "inflationary psychology" still is a powerful force in the economy, strongly advocated continuing the controls.

Among the highlights of the semiannual meeting were: A pledge from a delegation of top administration officials that the President is determined to avoid a tax increase by holding down spending through a combination of bill vetoes and a decision to impound congressional appropriations.

An opinion by economic consultants to the council that they expect the "current strength in business to continue" well into 1973, with some slowdown possible toward the end of next year. A statement by Peter Commission chairman C. Jackson Grayson Jr. that the panel is mapping control plans for 1973, although Donald Rumsfeld, director of the Office of Living Council, said Mr. Nixon has not decided the future of the stabilization program.



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"new" urban property that now represents a large portion of Atlanta's business community. The present-day surge of interest in air rights is sparking even more development as Atlanta continues to channel millions of dollars into downtown construction. Such ingenious land use contributes to the international stature of Atlanta, the world's next great city.



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1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1996, 33, 1, 1-14.

-1972- Stocks and Bonds										-1972- Stocks and Bonds										-1972- Stocks and Bonds									
High	Low	Div.	%	100%	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chge	High	Low	Div.	%	100%	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chge	High	Low	Div.	%	100%	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chge
338	338	Sealed Air	1	111	21	97	96	34	+1	534	534	Tropicana	2	281	34	49	47	47	+1	1089	1089	77	12	116	31	97	97	+2	
1079	1079	Sealed Air	1	111	21	97	96	34	+1	534	534	Tropicana	2	281	34	49	47	47	+1	1089	1089	77	12	116	31	97	97	+2	
324	324	Sealed Air	1	111	21	97	96	34	+1	534	534	Tropicana	2	281	34	49	47	47	+1	1089	1089	77	12	116	31	97	97	+2	
324	324	Sealed Air	1	111	21	97	96	34	+1	534	534	Tropicana	2	281	34	49	47	47	+1	1089	1089	77	12	116	31	97	97	+2	
324	324	Sealed Air	1	111	21	97	96	34	+1	534	534	Tropicana	2	281	34	49	47	47	+1	1089	1089	77	12	116	31	97	97	+2	
324	324	Sealed Air	1	111	21	97	96	34	+1	534	534	Tropicana	2	281	34	49	47	47	+1	1089	1089	77	12	116	31	97	97	+2	
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324	324	Sealed Air	1	111	21	97	96	34	+1	534	534	Tropicana	2	281	34	49	47	47	+1	1089	1089	77	12	116	31	97	97	+2	
324	324	Sealed Air	1	111	21	97	96	34	+1	534	534	Tropicana	2	281	34	4													

Eurodollars

Unifac 8/4-86.....	103 1/2	104 1/2	Lyons 8/4-86.....	104	105	Cummins Int'l 8/4-86.....	112 1/2	113 1/2
SEA 8/4-86.....	102 3/4	103 1/4	Metro EA 8/4-86.....	103 3/4	104	Dart Ind 4/4-87...	102	103
Richard 8-87.....	103	101	Montanto 8/4-85.....	105 1/2	106 1/4	Equity F 5/4.....	83 1/4	84 1/4

ADVERTISEMENT
Oct. 23, 1973

Pen-wait 8-87....	101	102	GenShop 5-4-37....	103½	104½	Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to us:
Pestronc 8½-86....	101½	102½	Gillette 4½-82....	100½	101½	MT. (d)—Daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regular; (i)—irregularly.
Phil. Jorris 8-78....	103¾	104¾	Haffnurt 1-1-87....	103	109	
Carrier 8-8.....	100¾	101¾				

Borning 8½-86... 704¼	705¼	SHALL 9-86..... 102¾	103¼	Mars vanguard 9-86..... 98¾	99¾	(w) Keyfund..... \$9.21
Kuf Ham 8-87..... 700½	701½	Shell 9-86..... 102¾	103¼	Mars Mut 6½-87..... 98¾	99¾	(w) Kleinwort Benson Int'l F. \$12.59
Hennmark 9-82..... 706¼	707¼	Shell 7-Y-87..... 99¼	100¼	Michelin 6-85..... 152	153	(w) Kleinwort Benson Jap. F. \$17.79
		Chester 5-Y-85..... 97¼	98¼	Ailene 2-80..... 710	711	

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2011Cmt 5-87.....	63 84	(1) Cleveland Offshore Fed	\$1,028.85	(d) Renta Capital Fund.....	57.73
UnCarb 4-82.....	103 1/4	(W) Convert.Fd.Int.A Cert.	\$10.31	(w) Roosevelt Fund.....	
WardFd 5-88.....	68 1/2	(W) Convert.Fd.Int.B Cert.	\$12.51		

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(d) Delta Invest. Fund.....	\$9.63	— (d) Share Int'l Fund.....	\$8.48
(d) Delta Multifund.....	\$9.01	— (d) Share Realty.....	\$13.11
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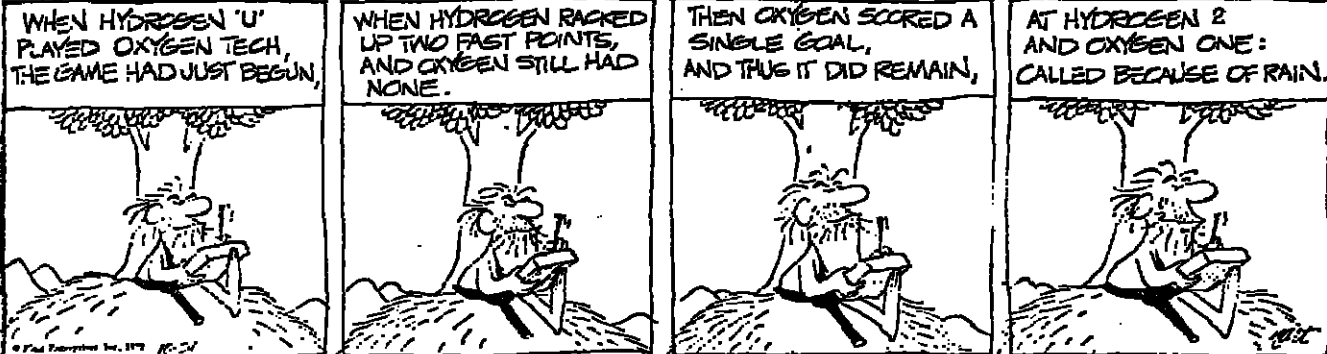
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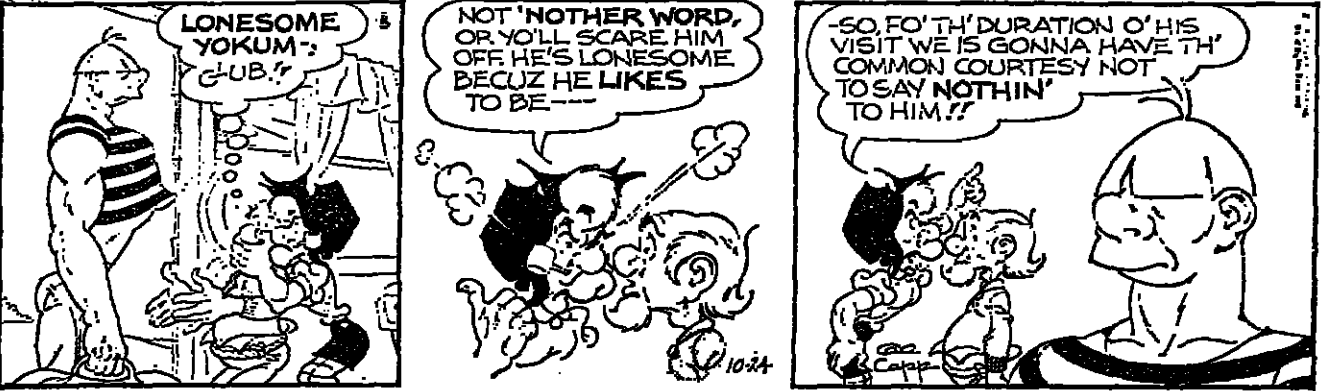
PEANUTS



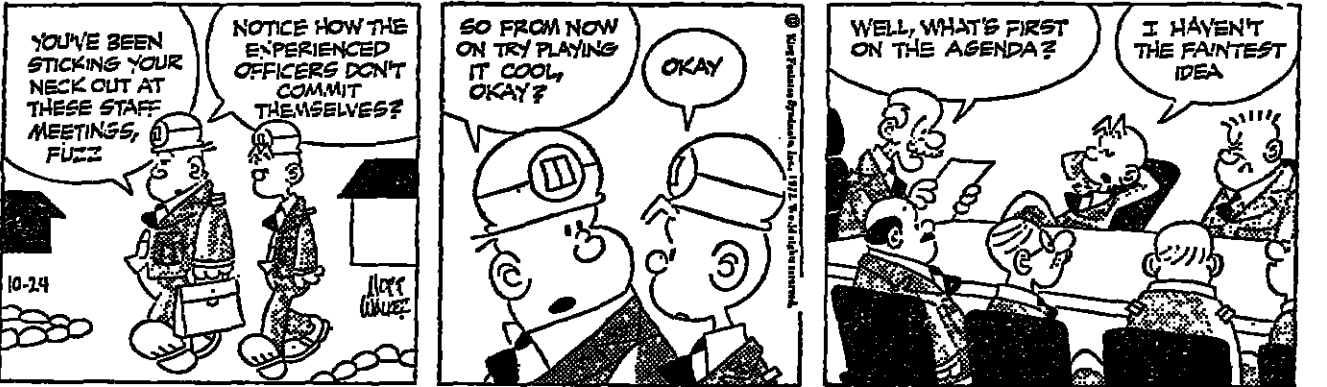
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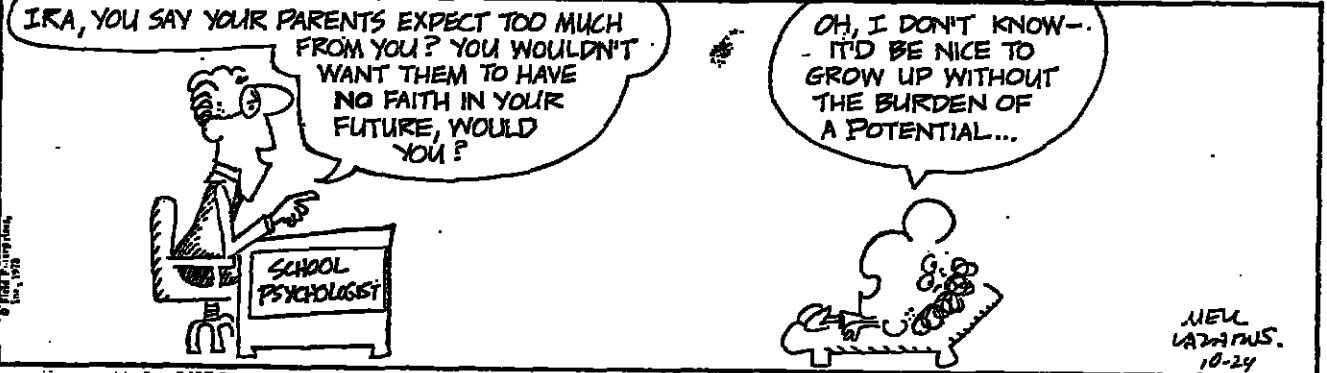
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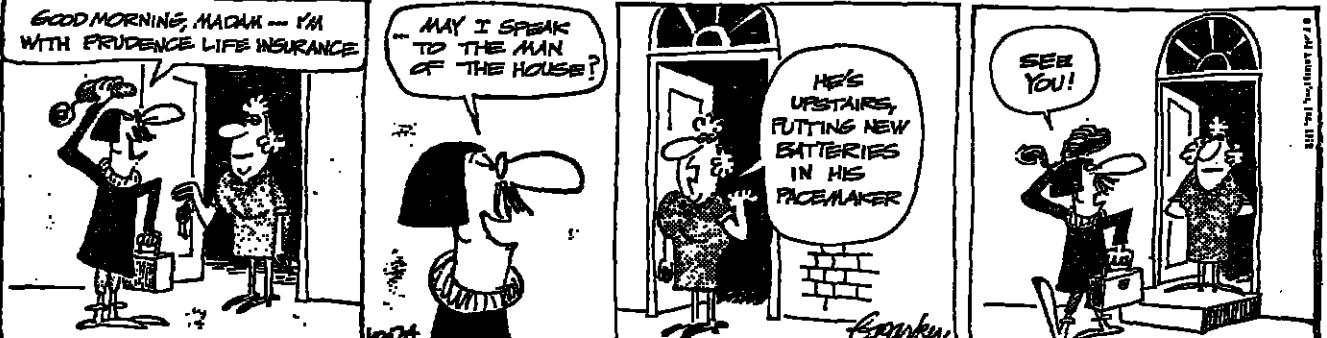
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



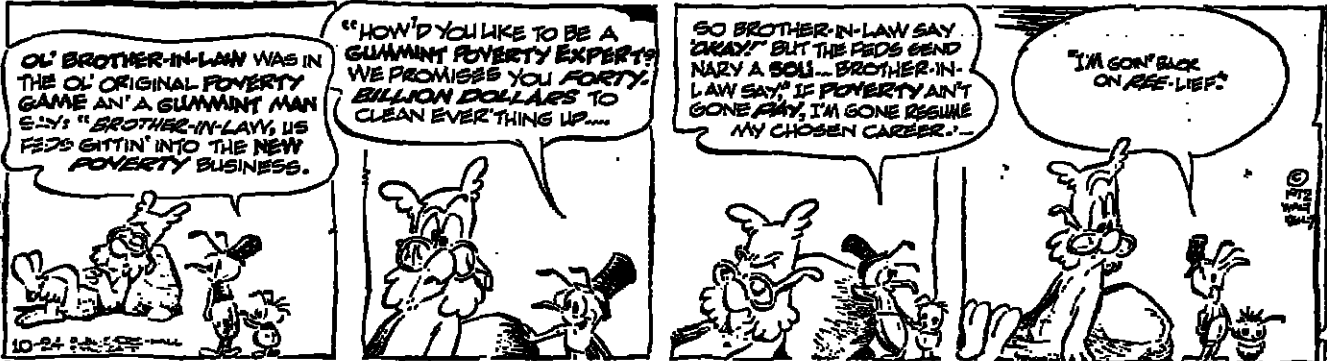
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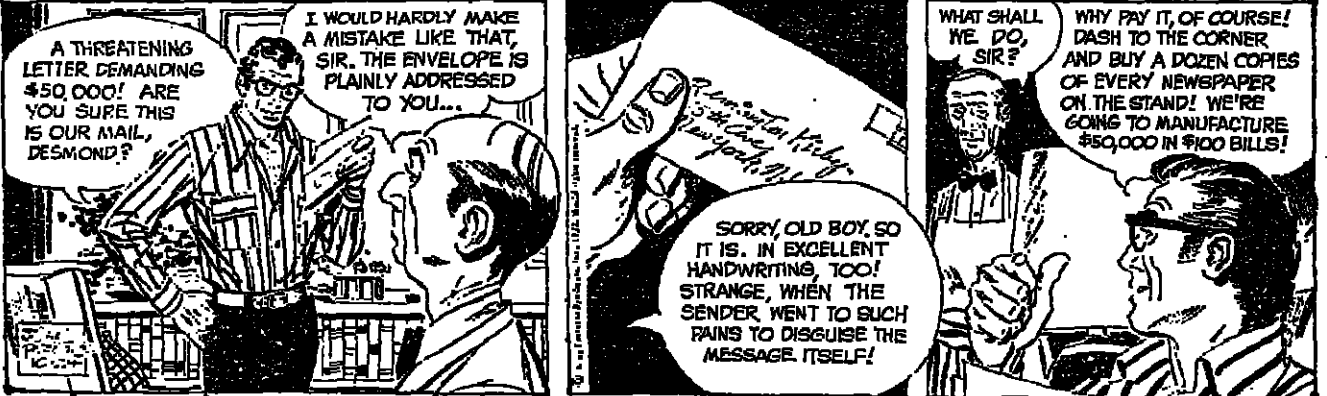
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POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North bid one spade, playing a style in which four-card spade suits are regularly bid ahead of five-card heart suits.

South had the one type of hand on which a two-level response in a new suit is acceptable with substantially fewer than 10 high-card points. He bid two diamonds, with the intention of signing off on the next round in three diamonds. West, rather pained by these developments before he had a chance to speak, made a take-out double.

North, who had already surprised East with his spade bid, new surprised West by bidding two hearts. South carried out his plan by bidding three diamonds and West doubled again. When the opponents have bid three suits in this fashion a double is for penalties, so East passed, hoping that his spade king would play a role in the defense. The declarer has five potential losers, two in trumps and one

in each side suit, but he proceeded to demonstrate that three diamonds doubled could not be defeated.

West led the club king and South won with the ace in dummy and led a spade to his nine. When West won with the ace he shifted to a heart, playing his partner for the queen.

But South produced that card and made the key play of a low diamond. This forced West to win with the queen, thus removing East's singleton trump, which threatened a heart ruff, and preserving a trump in dummy for a club ruff.

West led the heart king at the next trick and South won with the ace in dummy and gave up a club to West. At this point, West could only prevent a third-round club ruff by sacrificing his second trump trick to remove dummy's diamond jack.

West had various other defensive plans, but none of them would have succeeded, and he was left to reflect that 18 points do not always produce five tricks. Next time he may show more restraint. Without the second double, South might well have failed to read the distribution.

NORTH (D)
 ♠ QJ82
 ♥ A10863
 ♦ J8
 ♣ A4
 WEST
 ♠ A
 ♥ KJ742
 ♦ KQ4
 ♣ KQ82
 EAST
 ♠ K1078543
 ♥ 7
 ♦ 7
 ♣ 10976
 SOUTH
 ♠ 9
 ♥ Q5
 ♦ A1086532
 ♣ J53

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
 North East South West
 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♦ Dbl
 2 ♥ Pass 3 ♦ Dbl
 Pass Pass Pass
 West led the club king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle
 SLAB AREA SILENT
 TAIL TAIL TAIL
 ALIND TAIL TAIL
 GRANTED PARLIED
 CONS TIE
 ARCHED MAIDENS
 GILES TABOO YON
 EAGLE TAKEN HARI
 DARE ARMED RESEY
 SALLIES GOICART
 LEMMA LEMMA
 UNIMMID DIARED
 ARAIR MIMED RILE
 MATE EVENT ELAM
 BEAR SAINTO DYNE

DENNIS THE MENACE



I betcha never seen a whole coffee can full of worms before.

Have a cookie, Joey.

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LUCEY

PYJUM

MASHAT

HARDIS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles SUMAC PRONE VANITY ATTAIN

Answer This Russian has four to start with: TV-AN

BOOKS

THE MASTER OF GO

By Yasunari Kawabata. Translated from Japanese by Edw. G. Seidensticker. Alfred A. Knopf, 168 pp. \$3.95.

Reviewed by Alan Friedman

THE Chess Match of the Century is over. Bobby Fischer's chair and Boris Spassky's pride have been pulled to pieces and reassembled. But what if The Times, say, had presumed upon Vladimir Nabokov's well-known passion for chess and had persuaded him to travel to Reykjavik to cover the match? And what if Nabokov had then given us a book, not only analyzing chess strategies, but dissecting with all the tender mercy of his art the two players themselves, together with their families, friends, managers, judges, lesser chess masters and lesser reporters, while everywhere viewing the event as a scene in the play of art and history?

The Master of Go is the improbable Oriental equivalent, a masterpiece of that improbable book, Yasunari Kawabata, who received the Nobel Prize for literature in 1968, was considered until his recent death the master of Japanese letters. A novelist of a peculiarly penetrating subtlety, he was also a lover of the game of Go. In 1958 the Tokyo Yomiuri Shimbun asked him to attend the Go Match of the Century as a newspaper reporter. It was a classic match, a contest between two men and at the same time two cultures, between the Old Japan and a New One, between conservative tradition and dynamic ambition, between a polite, ailing Master and a young Challenger, neurotic, fussy, complaining and unpredictable.

The game took months, and to help the reader follow it, "The Master of Go" is well furnished with diagrams of the board, notes at the back of the book, and frequent analyses by Kawabata of the tides of battle. No doubt a good number of readers will skim over such data as: "A space removed on the 'S' line from Black 87." Similar details of play are given in abundance, for this is a log of the match—or is it?

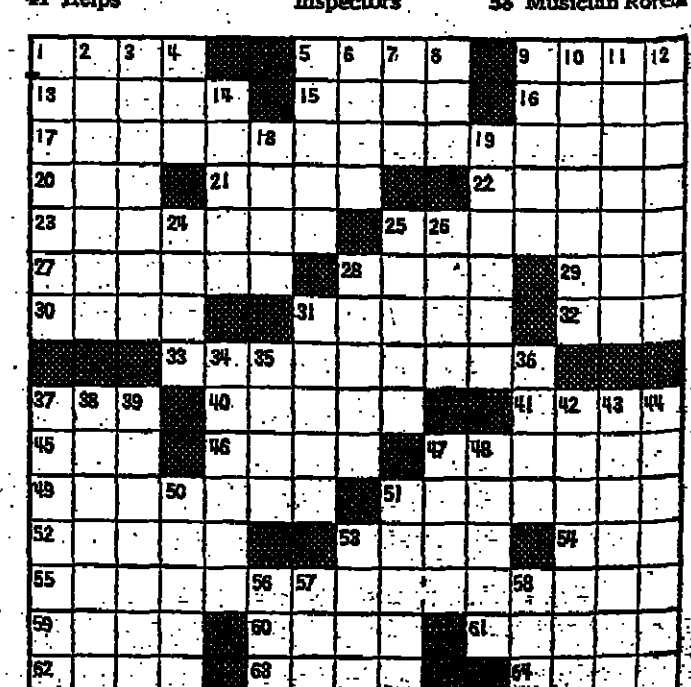
Edward G. Seidensticker, whose translation flows elegantly, calls the work a "chronicle-novel" but "rather more chronicle than novel." A tad less particular, the dust jacket labels it simply "a novel." The reader who opens this book expecting a novel may be in for a surprise. Kawabata, loving Go as Nabokov loves chess, keeps one eye on the board. If the reader expects a chronicle of the match, however, he will be amazed.

For Kawabata has two eyes, and everywhere his vision of the board makes him see more. The progress toward death, the unity of adversaries, the veil of pride and the shadows of enlightenment are never far from the foreground of the match. "It was a wholly unexpected play. I felt a tensing of my muscles, as if the diabolic side of the Master had suddenly been revealed." Or again: "The waves that passed through his shoulders were quite regular. They were to me like a concentration of violence, or the doings of some mysterious power that had taken possession of the Master... I wondered if I was witness to the workings of the Master's soul as all unconsciously, it received its inspiration, was host to the affluence. Or was I watching a passage to en-

CROSSWORD

By Will Wren

ACROSS
 1 Roman statesman
 5 Tijuana treat
 9 Sad
 13 Khan et al.
 15 Cassowary's cousin
 16 Girl's name, for short
 17 With 33 and 55 Across, quote by Georges Braque
 20 Japanese coin
 21 Distant
 22 Writer Ernest
 23 Intellectual
 25 Detected, as a rat
 27 Spider-monkey genus
 28 Baltic port
 29 Joanne
 31 Obd on
 32 Biological abbr.
 33 See 17 Across
 37 Kind of steak
 40 Flowers
 41 Helps
 45 Chemical suffix
 46 Natives of: Suffix
 47 Small plane
 48 perplexed
 51 Inking
 52 Horned Suffix
 53 Mountain
 54 Bee: Prefix
 55 See 17 Across
 59 Sea bird
 60 Hungarian river
 61 Della
 62 British medals
 63 French artist
 64 Summer times: Abbr.
 12 Excited
 14 Movie hero
 18 News
 19 Cave: Prefix
 24 Hebrew letter
 25 Soft sound
 26 Song: Prefix
 28 On one's (submissive)
 31 Obstinate ones
 34 Melodic
 35 Scads
 36 Fallow deer
 37 Attained
 38 Bobbing
 39 Fire in: Lat. Pl.
 42 Gerald
 43 The Superheroes, Goul-ies
 42 Prisoners
 43 Most abstruse
 44 Walks in a way
 47 Eastern
 48 European
 49 Thicket
 50 Stringed instruments
 51 Category
 53 Wharf
 56 Kind of board
 57 Psychiatrist's concern
 58 Musician Rorem



July 1972

Art Buchwald

Vietnamese Elections

WASHINGTON—If and when there is over a peace agreement on Vietnam there will be new elections. The United States is preparing for this eventuality and is now holding classes in Saigon for Vietnamese politicians.

The instructors are on loan from the Committee to Re-Elect the President.

"Now, gentlemen, these are the materials absolutely essential for an open and free election. This is the Mark IV Bugging Device which can be placed in your opponent's office so you know what he is up to."

"Ah, so, instructor, but we have no money to buy such expensive equipment."

"Then you must find the money before the election."

"It is very difficult to get money in South Vietnam for a presidential election."

"It depends on how you go about it, Col. Tho. The first thing you do is set up committees with innocent names like the Viet Cong for Thien, or the Committee to Minimize the Opposition."

"Then you go to manufacturing groups, dairy men, importers, exporters, bankers and land owners and make them contribute 10 million dollars to your party."

"That is good. Then we take the money and spend it on the election?"

"No, general, you do not take the money and spend it on the election. You have to protect this money."

"You deny it! Class dismissed!"

people who gave the money. So you send your Minister of Commerce with a black satchel to pick up the money by hand. He takes the satchel by jeep to Da Nang, where it is flown to Hue. In Hue it is taken by water buffalo to the Mekong Delta. There it is packed in bags of rice and shipped to Mexico. The money is put in a secret Mexican bank account and withdrawn a week later. It is flown back to Saigon and placed in the safe of the Minister of Commerce, and then, and only then, will it be disbursed for the campaign."

"Honorable Instructor, what do we spend the money on?"

"Bugging equipment, tape machines, miniature cameras, disappearing ink, forged letters, pistols—the usual paraphernalia that anyone needs for a free and open election. Now once you have the equipment, you need volunteers to get your candidate elected. You have to be very selective. You want people with police and security experience, men who have worked in intelligence and espionage. They will be the key figures in the campaign. Yes, Mr. Kai?"

"Will these men go out and make speeches for the candidate?"

"No, damn it! They will remain under cover. You will use them to infiltrate the opposition. Their job will be to cause chaos in the enemy camp. They will report directly to the Palace on anything they hear. This information will then be used against the opposition."

"Suppose they are discovered by the opposition?"

"Then the case will be taken over by your Minister of Justice who will deal with it at the appropriate time."

"Before or after the election?"

"That's a stupid question, general. It will be dealt with after the election."

"Furture me, Honorable Instructor, I was not thinking."

"It's all right. You people are new at holding democratic elections and I can't blame you. If you don't know all the rules, now are there any other questions?"

"Honorable Instructor, suppose the Saigon press discovers that we are involved in these things? Suppose they make a big stink about what we have been doing? What do we do then?"

"You deny it! Class dismissed!"

Why the Swiss Kept the Cavalry

By William Tuohy

BERN—On a main street in Bern, next to a modern office building, is a military installation which might have stepped straight out of the 19th century.

Inside are scores of brick stables, painted green, a veterinary hospital, dozens of training carriages, paddocks, riding ring and jumping course. And 400 military horses.

This is the headquarters for the Swiss Dragoons, the last cavalry force left in Europe. Until early this month, it looked as if even the Swiss were to lose their mounted troops in favor of more modern units.

The campaign against the Dragoons began in March when Defense Minister Rudolf Gnani announced plans to disband the cavalry to strengthen armored units which are short of men.

The cavalry huffs struck back. Petitions protesting the decision were signed by 432,000 (of 6.5 million) Swiss citizens. Support for the Dragoons was of every political stripe: it came from the right (rural conservatives with an emotional attachment to the mounted troops) and the left, which views the cavalry as the least formidable branch of the military.

Facing this unexpected display of public sentiment, the Swiss lower house of parliament voted on Oct. 2 (1972, Oct. 4) to retain the cavalry, but reduced it from 18 to 12 squadrons, with a total of 2,600 men, as opposed to a former strength of 3,500.

The compromise pleases neither the cavalry proponents who think the 12 squadrons are too few to be effective, nor

The Vote



The 1st Dragoon Regiment during a demonstration against the decision to drop horse-mounted units.

"The rationale for this decision is purely emotional and political, not military," says one Defense Ministry official. "We should have kept a few platoons for ceremonial purposes. Now we have to find additional manpower for the two new armor battalions."

In contrast, Col. Josef Loewer, a professional cavalryman and the post veterinarian, argues: "In a hot country like Switzerland, horses can get through terrain and snow that bog down vehicles. And horses don't run out of fuel."

"The cavalry can use our forests along the frontier for cover from enemy fire. The Dragoons carry automatic rifles, light machine guns and bazookas—as much as light infantry. We think the cavalry should be retained because a military force shouldn't put all its eggs in one basket."

The Swiss Army, somewhat like Israel's, is mostly a ready-reserve force, with about 600 full-time officers and 600 noncommissioned officers. At any given time, the number of men on active duty is about 30,000, though 500,000 men can be quickly mobilized. About 150 cavalrymen are assigned to reconnaissance duty on maneuvers with divisional troops.

Sentiment and polemic aside, it is unlikely that the usefulness of the cavalry in a modern war will ever be put to the test. The Swiss Army has not fought a battle since 1815.

Be that as it may, each year the government buys 600 to 650 horses for the cavalry. After they have been trained

Active Duty

by instructors in Bern, they are sent to Dragoon regiments for about half a year.

The Dragoon spends the last three weeks of his four-month basic course with his newly purchased horse, and then goes on reserve duty taking his horse and his weapons home with him.

In the past, Swiss cavalrymen, like their counterparts in other countries, considered themselves the elite of the armed forces. Some Dragoons still do, emphasizing their *Korpsgeist* or esprit de corps.

Since Dragoons must look after their own horses, they tend to come from well-to-do families which can afford stables or from rural ones with farms.

This of course makes the Dragoons highly visible in their local communities. They appear at country fairs and are always ready to turn out for parades or horse shows.

Perhaps this explains why many Swiss share the sentiments of the chief of staff, Georg Vischer, who, when he heard that the cavalry was to be disbanded, said: "Our Dragoons, until now linked to nature through the noble horse, will in the future have to live with a congregation of steel, electronics and grease without a soul."

Even Col. (ret.) Pierre de Munnik, who as commander of the cavalry and mechanized troops from 1968 to 1971, was responsible for modernizing the armored corps, still thinks "there's a place in this country for the cavalry" although "we need our tanks."

Then, sitting back in his study, surrounded by memories of his days as a Dragoon officer, he puffed at his pipe and mused:

"Armor is efficient and necessary. But the cavalry, ah, the cavalry is beautiful."

Harper's Bazaar Publisher Fired

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—James Brady was fired Friday as publisher and editorial director of Harper's Bazaar.

In an interview, Mr. Brady said: "I didn't know until I came in to work this morning. Then I had a hand-delivered letter from [Richard] Deans, president of the magazine division of Hearst Corp."

Mr. Brady took over from publisher Gordon Morford and editor-in-chief Nancy White Aug. 16, 1971.

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